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Austria ..... 12 S | Lebanon £1.25
Belgium ..... 30 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ... 30 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Eire ..... 15 P | Netherlands... 1.50 Flor.
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 50 K.
France ..... 2.50 F. | Norway ..... 3 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ..... 12 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 15 P | Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
Greece ..... 18 Drs. | Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr.
India ..... Rs. 6 | Spain ..... 30 Ptas
Iran ..... 40 Rials | Turkey ..... T.£ 8
Italy ..... 300 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel ..... I.£ 3.50 | Yugoslavia ..... 9 D.

...DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST. — PARIS: ...temp. 12-1 (53-34). Tomorrow variable. ...s temp. 14-2 (57-36). LONDON: Clear. ...6 (54-32). Tomorrow clear. Yesterday's ...1-6 (52-36). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Temp. 14-6 (57-43). NEW YORK: Rain. ...4 (48-39). Yesterday's temp. 8-2 (46-36).

...TIONAL WEATHER, COMICS PAGE.

$142-Billion Project

...udis Abandoning ...evelopment Plan

By Jonathan C. Randal

...ADH, March 2 (WP).— ...Arabia has all but officially ...ned hopes of fulfilling its ...llion five-year development ...ss than a year after it was ...nced.

...ke the Saudis' chief Middle ...oil-exporting rival, Iran, ...r, Saudis exhibit none of ...ah's anger at unavoidable ...g cutbacks. Indeed, many ...vately delighted.

...r mood reflects the knowl- ...that sparsely populated Arabia is literally choking ...oil wealth. Few believe ...e real population is more ...alf the latest census figure ...illion.

...before its hesitant deci- ...kers have signed the contracts, Saudi Arabia is ...g from nearly 50-per-cent ...n, clogged ports, runaway ...speculation, zooming con- ...n costs and manpower ...es.

...verheating to Continue

...sters and businessmen, ...dists and diplomats, for- ...and Saudis are convinced ...e overheating will continue ...least another year and ...y longer.

...hundreds of ships waiting ...five months to discharge ...at the kingdom's two ...ports, plans are afoot to ...rges, conveyor belts, pon- ...nd even helicopters to get ...pplies ashore. Air freight ...s good two weeks at Saudi ...s. Even when the supplies ...oving, the flow is handi- ...by an inadequate road ...k.

...is a classic case of too much money chasing too few goods," an international economist said. "The spending rate cannot absorb the country's enormous capital surplus."

Commerce Minister Soliman Solaim and Industry Minister Ghazi Abdelrahman Qusaibi—two U.S.-educated technocrats brought into the government last fall—make no secret of the need to cut back on the plan in order to cool off the overheated economy.

"Frankly," Mr. Solaim said, "I'm glad it's all happening at the start of our five-year plan and not half-way through, like Iran."

No National Pride

Mr. Qusaibi said that "no national pride is attached if we have to cut back or drop any given project."

A growing debate is questioning not just the pace, but also the principle of the plan's industrialization projects which concentrate on collecting the natural gas now wastefully flared off.

Some Saudis would turn their country—now second only to West Germany in foreign monetary reserves—into a center for risk capital and avoid the problems of industrialization entirely.

Especially attractive to Saudis, who possess the world's largest proven petroleum reserves, is development of nuclear and solar energy for the day when oil will be replaced by such fuels.

They argue that there are simply too few Saudis spread out in this country, a third the size of the United States.



UPI.

Ahmed Zaki Yamani

They are worried by the plan's projections that half a million foreigners will be needed to carry out the investment projects. They fear the growing materialism which instant riches have wrought and the undermining of the country's puritanical brand of Islam.

Conservative Saudis are convinced that the greatest threat to the monarchy lies less in any outside force or internal subversion than in social strains.

At the center of the debate is the kingdom's oil-production policy, which seeks to maintain Saudi Arabia's key role in the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and, at the same time, to keep the industrialized world plentifully supplied.

7.1 Million Barrels

Saudis are complaining about pumping even the present 7.1 million barrels a day—top capacity is 12 million barrels a day—when 4 million barrels a day would suffice to finance the five-year plan.

Although all Saudis want to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Portugal General Warns on Coup Bid

LISBON, March 2 (AP).—The chief of staff of Portugal's Air Force warned against a desperate pre-electoral coup attempt by anti-democratic forces, in remarks published today in several newspapers here.

"Present circumstances lead to the conclusion that [minority] forces opposed to democracy will not calmly accept electoral defeat," Gen. Jose Morais da Silva said at a swearing-in ceremony for new recruits northeast of Lisbon Friday that was closed to the press.

Portugal's first free parliamentary elections in more than half a century have been announced for April 25.

The general warned against "some desperate maneuver to delay or even cancel" the elections.

"Other more subtle and dangerous tactics may also be used: the game of coup and counter-coup," Gen. da Silva declared.

He said that "certain elements of the military, dissatisfied for one reason or another," could become involved in such power games.

The air force chief's remarks were the strongest expression of a feeling so far that the country's economic ills, and the political parties' pre-electoral bickering, might possibly lead to a power bid from extremist forces by either the left or the right.

Portugal's unemployment rate is at about 15 per cent and still climbing and, according to January's consumer price index, inflation has reached an annual rate of about 70 per cent.

Gen. da Silva also criticized Portugal's recent recognition of the regime in Angola.

Foreign Minister Contradicted

He contradicted public declarations by Foreign Minister Ernesto Melo Antunes that the armed forces leaders "internally agreed with the President's decision" to recognize the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Gen. da Silva said that air force representatives in the military's Council of the Revolution had firmly opposed immediate recognition of the MPLA in favor of a more prudent wait-and-see stance.

He also answered recent speculation by the Lisbon weekly Expresso that the armed forces might choose a military candidate for presidential elections tentatively slated for midsummer.

He said such a move, if it occurred, would be "paternalistic," and that the air force would have nothing to do with it.

In a related development, Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, in an interview published yesterday, said he would not run as an armed forces candidate in the presidential elections.



Associated Press.

WINDING UP—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama at a rally in Boston before primary.

Turnout in Primary Seen Affected

Rain Factor in Massachusetts Vote

From Wire Dispatches

BOSTON, March 2.—Cold, rainy weather threatened to cut down the voter turnout today in the Massachusetts primary election, the first test with all major Democratic candidates on the ballot.

Poll openings varied from 6 to 10 a.m., but all must close by 8 p.m. Several city and town clerks said they were unable to assess the turnout, but predicted many voters would stay home. The turnout had been expected to be heavy before the bad weather hit.

The focus in Massachusetts is on the Democratic race, with all eight major candidates on the ballot and no clear favorite. Both President Ford and former California Gov. Ronald Reagan are on the Republican ballot, but neither campaigned in the state.

Liberals fearful of the progress of Jimmy Carter, a former governor of Georgia, were discussing ways to persuade Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma and Sargent Shriver, whom they expect to fare poorly here, to withdraw from the Democratic ballot and cede the left to Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona.

The storm also hit Vermont, where voting was light and officials in four snowbound towns decided to postpone balloting for several days. With returns from 42 precincts out of the state's 267, Mr. Carter had 772 votes to 319 for Mr. Shriver and 240 for Mr. Harris, the only candidates on the Democratic ballot. On the Republican side, President Ford, who is unopposed, received 1,590 votes to 440 write-in votes for Mr. Reagan.

Labor leaders and other centrists also fearful of another triumph by Mr. Carter—he won in the New Hampshire primary—were discussing ways to persuade Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota to enter the Massachusetts contest.

Although the backers of Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington were furtively showing reporters purported poll results with their man ahead, few politicians and analysts here were willing to make firm predictions of the outcome—largely because of the size of the field, probably the largest that voters in any primary will encounter this year.

Mr. Carter, Sen. Jackson, Rep. Udall and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama appeared likely to constitute the top four.

Sen. Bayh, Mr. Harris, Mr. Shriver and Gov Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania appeared likely to trail, and it was widely predicted that at least some of them would fold or drastically scale down their campaigns as a result.

At stake in Massachusetts, the nation's 10th-largest state, are psychological and concrete advantages. Using a system of proportional representation under which any candidate with a certain percentage of the vote, varying from district to district, will win delegates, Republicans here will send 43 delegates to their national convention and Democrats 104 to theirs.

Gov. Wallace, a key figure in the election largely because of the busing issue, which is particularly important in Boston and Springfield, was expected to at least double his 1972 primary showing of 7.4 per cent of the vote.



Associated Press.

BACKER—Paddy-hatted Daniel Patrick Moynihan with Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, the Democrat who was endorsed by the former U.S. envoy to the UN in yesterday's presidential primary election in Massachusetts.

Ford to Ask Billion Less In 1977 Aid Funds

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT).—The Ford administration plans to seek congressional approval for an overall foreign aid program of $7.8 billion for the next fiscal year—a billion dollars less than it is seeking for the current 1976 fiscal year, administration officials said yesterday.

Detailed military and economic aid requests for the 1977 fiscal year are being sent to Congress this week, officials said. The plans were made available yesterday to The New York Times.

No immediate action is expected on the new requests, officials said, because Congress has not yet completed legislative action on major portions of the 1976 fiscal year authorization and appropriations bills. Overall, the administration asked for $8.8 billion to spend on economic and military overseas programs for the fiscal year that ends on June 30.

Foreign aid has always been one of the most complicated legislative problems on Capitol Hill because allocations are contained in various pieces of legislation and in different programs.

The difficulty has been compounded this year because, under the new budget system, the fiscal year will begin on Oct. 1, not July 1 as in the past.

Thus, in addition to completing work on the 1976 fiscal year aid bills that cover the period to June 30, Congress must also decide how much to allocate for the so-called "transitional quarter," covering the period between the end of the old fiscal year on June 30 and the start of fiscal 1977 on Oct. 1.

Economic, Military Cuts

In the 1977 requests, the administration has informed Congress that it would like to spend $5.4 billion in economic aid—a $500-million drop from the 1976 level—and $2.4 billion in military aid, $500 million less.

For the July-October transitional period, the administration has estimated that it would need to spend $601 million, of which $506 million would be in economic aid, and $95 million in military assistance.

But the administration's effort to reduce foreign aid costs next year may be defeated if Israeli supporters succeed in getting Congress to appropriate for the transitional quarter an additional $1.1 billion in economic and military aid, of which Israel would receive $556 million.

This $1.1 billion figure was arrived at by prorating a pending $4.4-billion aid bill for the July-October period, in effect approving a 25-per-cent supplemental appropriation.

Such a formula was approved by the Senate recently in the passage of an authorization bill that sets the ceiling on what may be spent in a particular program. But yesterday, the House Appropriations Committee refused to go along with that formula on the ground that the administration had not sought such a large additional amount.

House Votes

The House of Representatives is expected to approve tomorrow an aid authorization bill for 1976 that includes—as in the Senate bill—provisions for the 25-per-cent increase for the transitional quarter. But the House is also due to vote Thursday for an appropriations bill that does not include it.

This means that for an additional $1.1 billion to be approved, including the additional amount for Israel, the Senate must pass an appropriations bill to that effect and the House must then

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

...arty Congress

...aise Heaped on Brezhnev ...en as Sign of New Strength

By Christopher S. Wren

...SCOW, March 2 (NYT).— ...s been hailed as "the most ...nding political figure of ...och," "a bright and inspir- ...ample of selfless service," ...ssionate fighter for Com- ...m" and "a son of the peo-

...paeans have been showered ...onid Brezhnev at the 25th ... party congress, now enter- ...s second week. Such lavish ... even from subordinates, is interpreted by some West- ...iplomatic analysts here as ...lication that the 69-year-old ...s authority has risen yet ...r notch, confirming wide- ...expectations that, despite ...rumors of ill health, Mr. ...nev will remain at the head ... Soviet state.

...ugh theoretically the Krem- ...adership remains collec- ...Mr. Brezhnev began to ...eclipse his colleagues fol- ...the last congress in 1971. ...rades, his portraits loom ...than those of Premier ... Kosygin and President ...d Podgorny. His speeches, ...reflecting his summit diplo- ...have been compiled into ...me bound volumes, distrib- ...a paperback pamphlets and ...d onto long-playing records.

'Pioneer Thank You'

Brezhnev has not only ...over foreign policy but has ...creasingly moved into the ...mic realm ostensibly han- ...by Mr. Kosygin. His party in- ...es seemed to hit a new high ...week after his exhausting ...our report to the congress, ...stressed that his personal ...ry of accommodation with ...West would continue.

...for this show of apparent vigor, Mr. Brezhnev has remained on the dais at the Palace of Congresses to bask in the public compliments. Some tributes have genuinely touched him, as when red-kerchiefed young Pioneers—the Communist equivalent of the Boy or Girl Scouts—trooped down the aisles to recite "a big Pioneer thank you" in verse to "dear Leonid Ilich" on behalf of all Soviet children "for your fatherly concern about us."

No such praise has been passed on to the other Politboro members. In fact, Minister of Agriculture Dmitri Polyansky was tacitly rebuked when Alexander Georgiyev, party secretary of the grain-growing Altai region of Siberia, publicly inquired why the Ministry of Agriculture had not laid down a "firm line" on boosting grain production.

Rising Star

Mr. Polyansky is not expected to be dropped for last year's harvest failure, although a well-placed Soviet source says he will never be promoted. Instead, Vladimir Shcherbitsky, the Ukrainian party leader and at 58 the Soviet Politburo's youngest member, is being watched now as the promising candidate for higher responsibilities following his own recent cleanup of the Ukrainian party apparatus.

At least one Western diplomat believes the tributes being lavished on Mr. Brezhnev already exceed those given the late Nikita Khrushchev and fall short only of the adulation of Stalin—who was denounced after his death for having promoted a "cult of personality." At the current congress, one Soviet theater

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Top U.S. Red Calls Russia Model for All

MOSCOW, March 2 (Reuters).—Gus Hall, 65, leader of the small U.S. Communist party, said last night that the ideology and policy of the Soviet Union are models for all Communists to follow, and he rebuked West European parties that have asserted their independence from Kremlin guidance.

His speech at the 25th congress of the Soviet party drew a standing ovation from the 5,000 delegates. It was the strongest rebuttal that the congress has so far heard to the French, Italian, Spanish and British parties' claims for national paths to socialism.

Mr. Hall said that the Soviet party "still stands guard over the purity of the root base of the ideology of the working class—the revolutionary essence of Marxism-Leninism." He declared that imperialism is trying to isolate the Soviet Union, and U.S. Communists "do not intend to enter the service of imperialism."

sought to head off any such comparison.

Eduard Shevarnadze, the Georgian party chief, pointedly maintained that praising Mr. Brezhnev was not a matter of "personality" but was "purely party, businesslike, congress talk." He went on to describe Mr. Brezhnev's "art of penetrating into the soul of a man" and said he had helped create "a pure and cloudless sky above us."



AP.

Gen. Jose da Silva

Moynihan Sees U.S. Losing War of Ideology to Russia

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2 (NYT).—Daniel Moynihan said at a meeting of the Yale Political Union here last night that the United States was losing its world ideological leadership to the Soviet Union.

The former chief U.S. representative to the United Nations, who resigned last month, said that last year had been a dismal year for U.S. foreign policy. Mr. Moynihan, who has resumed a professorship at Harvard, told his audience of 800 that "American policy is in decline and the Soviets are in a period of expansion."

Mr. Moynihan touched upon a number of foreign-policy themes in his address as part of his three-day appearance as a Chubb Fellow.

He predicted that neoisolationism would become the basis of foreign policy in the future and said that the Peking leadership had invited former President Richard Nixon to China because it was "trying to speak to a position which is one of greater American strength in the world."

"The Chinese expect a world war and soon," he said, adding, "I contrast the Chinese expectation of Armageddon with our increasing belief that not anything is possible."

Mr. Moynihan deplored what he termed "an absence of loyalty as such among persons of rank in the government," and said that the U.S. governmental system was suffering from "a crisis in morale."

"The confidences of government are not kept," he said.

Would Serve Jackson

NEW HAVEN, March 2 (UPI).—Mr. Moynihan said that he might become secretary of state if Sen. Henry Jackson is elected president.

"He's the best candidate in the Democratic party because he's my best friend in the Democratic party," Mr. Moynihan said of the Washington Democrat.

Mr. Moynihan said that he supports Sen. Jackson's candidacy because the senator opposes the diminishment of U.S. power.

The former UN envoy said that he would not rule out the possibility of returning to government service. When asked whether he would serve as secretary of state if Sen. Jackson became president, he replied, "What man or woman would pass up such an opportunity?"

Refugees Tell of Arrests, Work Camps

...ortuguese Fleeing 'Persecution' in Mozambique

By Marvine Howe

...SBON, March 2 (NYT).— ...gal is receiving a new wave ...efugees, this time from the ...er east African colony of ...ambique.

...t unlike the refugees from ...ola, the Portuguese from ...ambique are not fleeing civil

...r the last month, almost ...y flights have brought refu- ... from Mozambique with tales ... "persecution," work camps, ... now the nationalization of ...perty and children.

...n airlift which began last ...k to Windhoek, South-West ...ica (Namibia), is expected to ...g out more than 7,000 Portu- ...se fleeing continued unrest in ...thern Angola.

...t is estimated that more than ...,000 refugees have fled to Por- ...al from the two former colo- nies in the last year—and they are still coming.

Attention has focused only recently on Mozambique, where the dominant nationalist movement, the Mozambique Liberation Front, took over on June 25 without civil strife such as that which accompanied independence in Angola.

In the last few weeks, however, there have been urgent appeals by lawyers and relatives to start an airlift to Mozambique to save the remaining 50,000 Portuguese and an unknown number of Mozambicans opposed to the regime. No direct flights go between Portugal and Mozambique and the refugees are coming by commercial lines via Angola.

The minister of cooperation with the former colonies, Adm. Vitor Crespo, admitted last week to the weekly O Jornal that he was concerned over the fate of the Portuguese community in Mozambique.

"There's no future for the Portuguese in Mozambique, only persecution, insults and provocations," a 58-year-old office worker said, refusing to give his name.

He and a group of refugees arrived here from Mozambique and were waiting in the airport for the National Refugee Agency to find lodgings for them.

Lidia Sousa Pereira, 49, who came here with her daughter on the same flight, said she had left because of constant harassment and arbitrary arrests.

"You had to take your identity card with you to the grocery shop or you'd be arrested," she said.

None of the refugees in the group had personally suffered ill treatment but they all told of cases of torture and harassment.

A Portuguese journalist, 34, who was arrested and held for two months in the Maputo Penitentiary, said that the Mozambique Liberation Front began to arrest people "at random," even before independence.

He estimated that there were "thousands" of people in the work camps, which have been converted from former Portuguese military bases.

"Whole families have been detained and there are reports of many children dying," he said.

A Portuguese port official and his wife, who left Mozambique last week, said that they had not been maltreated by the Mozambicans and had wished to remain.

"But we couldn't accept the nationalization of our three children," the woman said, referring to a recent ruling that children from 4 to 18 "belong to the state."

Ex-President to Send Report to State Dept.

Ford May Talk to Nixon of China 'in Time'

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, March 2 (NYT).—President Ford said yesterday that, "in time," he probably would talk to former President Richard Nixon about Mr. Nixon's journey last week to China.

But the President said that neither he nor Secretary of State Henry Kissinger planned to "debrief" Mr. Nixon to determine what diplomatic insights he might have gained in more than eight hours of private conversations with Chinese leaders.

[Mr. Nixon will send a written report to the State Department on his China trip, the White House said today. Press Secretary Ron Nessen said a "functionary" at the White House had received notification from San Clemente, Calif., that Mr. Nixon would be sending a report to the department.]

Moreover, in an interview that revealed more about the political sensitivity of the Nixon journey than about its possible diplomatic impact, Mr. Ford told a Miami television reporter that the timing of the China trip "was very bad, from our point of view."

The President also appeared sensitive to increasing criticism of détente by Ronald Reagan, his rival for the Republican presidential nomination. Although endorsing continued pursuit of better relations with the Soviet Union and China, Mr. Ford said the word "détente" was not a satisfactory description of a policy of "peace through strength."

Mr. Nixon's departure for Peking three days before the Feb. 24 Republican presidential primary in New Hampshire "probably had an unsettling impact" on the President's first campaign encounter with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Ford told Richard Whitcomb of television station WCKT in Miami.

While Mr. Ford had said last week that his predecessor's trip "probably was harmful" to the Ford candidacy, he seemed certain of it yesterday.

"People weren't quite sure what was going to happen with the trip, and so I think the timing was very bad from our point of view," he said.

In the 30-minute interview, Mr. Ford also suggested that Gov. George Wallace of Alabama and Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington were doing a disservice to the nation by making busing of school children an issue in the Mas-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

10 Finnish Icebreakers Keep Economy Afloat

Fleet Holds Ports Open All Year, Utilizing the Latest Technology

By Christopher S. Wren

ABOARD THE ICEBREAKER URHO (NYT).—A weak winter sun hung over a horizon obliterated by the vast monotony of snow and white sky. The Finnish icebreaker Urho rumbled as the steel bow sliced cleanly at 15 knots through nearly two feet of snow-crusted ice on the frozen Gulf of Bothnia.

The ice cracked and floated away in the Urho's wake. Mist—called "sea smoke"—wafted from the fresh channel of black water as the colder air came in contact with it.

The Urho had escorted a Soviet and a Norwegian freighter down to the Baltic. Now the icebreaker was cruising home to the Finnish port of Kemi, some 60 miles below the Arctic Circle.

"If the ice is thicker, you can feel more trembling. But in this ice it goes very quietly," explained Capt. Tom Artela in softly accented English.

The icebreaker that Capt. Artela commands is the showpiece of a 10-ship fleet that Finland relies upon to keep its economy going in the long winter months. During the Helsinki summit conference in July, President Ford lunched aboard the 345-foot ship with Finland's President, Urho Kekkonen. Now the Urho—it took its name from Mr. Kekkonen—does harder work, convoying up to 25 ships a month through the Gulf of Bothnia.

Commissioned only last March, the Urho is equal to the task, with 22,000 shaft horsepower from five diesel-electric engines, twin propellers both fore and aft.

It has a "heeling system" that can flip the ship to a 13-degree tilt by shifting 600 tons of water in ballast tanks from one side to the other in under a minute. The ship needs such devices to charge the wind-blown ice ridges, ram, churn, back off and charge again.

The Urho is one example why Finland has led in icebreaking technology. The builder, the Wartsila Shipyards, has turned out more icebreakers since World War II than the rest of the world combined. The Soviet Union has already bought or ordered 43 Finnish icebreakers and Sweden and West Germany have purchased others. Argentina has just ordered one and Canada is reported interested.

Christian Landtman, managing director of Wartsila's shipyard division, says he would like to see the United States buy some Finnish icebreakers to keep the Great Lakes open in winter. "We Finns can't understand why you close traffic on the Great Lakes for nearly three months," he said. "In Finland, with more severe ice conditions, we are keeping our harbors open the year round."

Given their experience, the Finns say they could build an icebreaker for half what it would cost in the United States. The United States Coast Guard has opposed such purchases on the grounds that the Finnish ships do not meet certain safety provisions. In reply, Wartsila has offered to install whatever American-made equipment the Coast Guard stipulates.

The U.S. Ambassador to Finland, Mark Austed, has also been trying to persuade Congress to finance the purchase of Finnish icebreakers. Mr. Austed estimated that the Great Lakes freeze affects 60,000 U.S. jobs, resulting in a wage loss of $1.8 million a day. "In three months, you've paid for a Finnish icebreaker," the ambassador said.

Soviet Reliance

The Soviet Union, also dependent on ice-free ports, has displayed no such reluctance. The Russians have their own icebreakers, like the nuclear-powered Lenin, but they have expanded their fleet with Finnish ships, the largest now being the 443-foot polar icebreaker Yermak.

"The Russians long ago understood that they have to do something about the Arctic regions," said Wartsila's president, Tankmar Horn. "Their policy is reflected in our order book. They have evidently had good experience with our icebreakers, because they come back time after time."

Wartsila has pioneered other icebreaking innovations, like an air bubbling system that prevents sticking in polar ice by forcing up water to lubricate the hull.

The Finns have carried out experiments on ice as far away as the Soviet and Canadian Arctic. Future plans include icebreaking merchant ships and nuclear-fueled icebreakers.

"Existing technology can cope with any ice in the world," said Bengt Johansson, who heads Wartsila's Arctic research department.

Ice Prevents Waves

A ride on a modern icebreaker like the Urho bears little resemblance to the usual sea voyage. The ice prevents waves. Even from the bridge seven stories above the deck, the sensation is much like riding a train over a frozen white desert.

The crew of 45 lives in individual staterooms above deck to escape the clatter of scraping ice and the deafening scream of the engines, which are monitored from a control room by closed-circuit television.

An indoor swimming pool, two saunas and even modern art hung over the imitation wood paneling complete the illusion of a cruise ship. "Harbor pilots tell me they enjoy sleeping on this ship because their cabins are so quiet," Capt. Artela said.

Despite its 78-foot width, the Urho is so maneuverable that Jan Ahlors, the ship's electrical engineer, reported it takes just six seconds to shift from forward to reverse and that the icebreaker will come to a standstill in less than a minute.

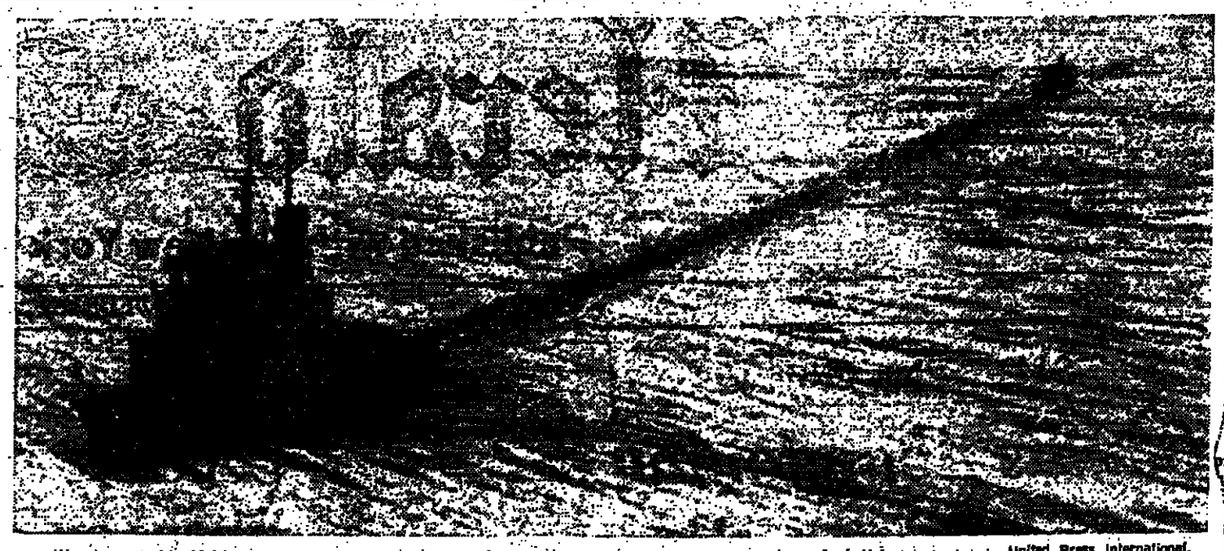
Unlike Supertankers

By contrast, according to Mr. Ahlors, a supertanker would take 15 to 20 minutes to reach a standstill over four or five miles.

Capt. Artela, who has spent 12 years aboard icebreakers, said that he has encountered ice up to four feet thick in the Gulf of Bothnia, with wind-battered ridges of broken ice sometimes rising over 60 feet. "We can go through the ridges. We use the heeling system, but slowly of course," Capt. Artela explained.

"We are never stuck in the ice. We can get loose every time."

On its afterdeck the Urho carries a small reconnaissance helicopter that flew a visiting reporter out to the ship, sweeping low across the ice at 110 miles an hour to look for "leads" or ice-free channels. "In March when the weather is good, and ice starts to move, we look for a better passage and the helicopter can tell where the leads are," said the captain. "It's always faster to go where there is less ice."



United Press International.

Finnish icebreaker Sisu, one of the most recent, leading a freighter through the frozen Gulf of Finland.

Billion Less Than in 1976

Ford to Request $7.8 Billion In Foreign Aid for Fiscal '77

(Continued from Page 1)

accept the Senate version. Israeli supporters said yesterday that in an election year they expect that Congress will do that.

The Israeli drive for the additional $556 million stems from the administration's decision, disclosed earlier and confirmed yesterday, to seek a total of $1.8 billion in aid for Israel in the 1977 fiscal year, of which $1 billion would be military and $800 million economic. This is about $500 million less in military credits than was sought for Israel in the 1976 bill.

The administration has said that there was no need for Israel to receive additional aid in the transitional quarter, but would not object if Congress approved extra funds.

The $500-million shortfall in the Israeli aid figure for 1977 represents virtually the half-billion-dollar cut in the military side of the aid program. The economic side has been reduced in a variety of ways.

Food Exports Down

Because the worldwide food situation has improved, the amount of subsidized "Food for Peace" exports has been reduced from $1.6 billion in the current fiscal year to $1.3 billion. Peace Corps funding would be reduced from $85 million to $71 million. Contributions to international organizations for aid purposes would be reduced.

As in the current year, the Middle East in 1977 will again represent the major share of the foreign aid program—$3.7 billion of $7.8 billion, or 47 per cent. In the 1976 program, the Middle East was listed for $4.3 billion, or 49 per cent.

After $1.8 billion for Israel, the second largest amount planned for 1977 is $910 million for Egypt. Of that amount, $160 million would be in low-interest food imports to allow Egypt to save on foreign exchange.

In the 1976 program Egypt was listed for $925 million, of which $176 million was in food import assistance.

Pending passage by Congress of the foreign aid authorization and appropriations for fiscal year 1976, money is being allocated on the basis of the past year's legislation.

The main reason that Congress has not completed action on the 1976 legislation even though the fiscal year is more than half over was that the administration did not submit the bulk of its requests until last October, after the Egyptian-Israeli Sinai agreement was signed.



UPI.

UNCONQUERED—No, it's not an early spring flower nor a plunging Concorde jetliner, but rather a flamingo, at the London zoo in Regent's Park, hunting a snack.

Ford to Get Nixon Report

(Continued from Page 1)

sachusetts Democratic primary today.

The President did not name either presidential aspirant, but told the interviewer that "the intensity of the debate" over busing among some candidates "has heightened emotions and probably not helped the situation in several of the cities where it is a controversial issue."

Mr. Ford, whose pursuit of détente with the Soviet Union has been criticized by Mr. Reagan, also said in the interview that he had discarded the word "détente" from his own political lexicon. But he made it clear he had not discarded the pursuit of rapprochement.

Last August, the President told an American Legion convention that he disliked the French word "détente," because it suggested an easing of tension without acknowledging a firmness of resolve.

"I don't use the word détente anymore," he said yesterday. "I think what we ought to say is that the United States will meet with the superpowers, the Soviet Union and with China and others, and seek to relax tensions so that we can continue a policy of peace through strength."

His remarks reflected a defensiveness in the Ford campaign about détente as an issue in the March 9 primary in Florida, where Mr. Reagan is attempting to discredit détente as an overture to conservative Republicans.

But the President said he would continue to pursue strategic arms agreements, scientific exchanges and trade with the Communist nations "in an atmosphere where we are dealing from strength."

His quarrel, he said, was only with the term.

Responding at the same time to Mr. Reagan's pledge to dismiss the secretary of state, Mr. Ford said that such political rhetoric was "very unfair" and that Mr. Kissinger could remain as long as he wanted in the Ford Cabinet.

Hussein in Canberra

CANBERRA, March 2 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan arrived here today for an eight-day state visit, his first to Australia.

EEC Gives Cool Response To Comecon Ties Proposal

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, March 2 (IHT).—The European Economic Community will give a vague and unenthusiastic response to the recent proposal by Comecon, the Soviet bloc trade organization, that commercial links should be established between the two groups.

EEC foreign ministers agreed here today that a reply to Comecon should be sent through diplomatic channels noting merely that Comecon's application "will be examined according to EEC procedures."

This is a way of signaling that the EEC is in no hurry to strike a deal with Comecon. Sir Christopher Soames, the EEC's commissioner for external relations, said after the meeting, "We shall need to look at this in detail and cannot say how long it will take," to examine the proposal.

The EEC is anxious to make trade deals with individual Comecon members. While these would not be excluded by an overall EEC-Comecon agreement, such a deal could have a bearing on separate arrangements the community might make with any Soviet bloc capital.

In a day of inconclusive talks, the EEC ministers earlier promised the Turkish foreign minister that the community was ready to give better terms to Turkish agricultural exports.

Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, the Turkish minister, accepted this assurance, which was given in response to his complaint that there was now very little of value left in the original EEC-Turkey association agreement signed 12 years ago.

A Turkish official said afterward that the delegation had hoped to be given more than just assurances by the EEC, but that a start on improving trade relations had been made. Talks about EEC financial aid to Turkey were postponed until after a special joint meeting of EEC foreign affairs and finance ministers scheduled April 5, in Luxembourg.

Saudis Drop 5-Year Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

cash in on the oil bonanza, increasingly the educated Saudis blame the high rate of oil production for their overheated economy.

Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani argued that reducing production to 3.5 million barrels a day would be self-defeating. The result, he argued, would be to create a serious shortage which could not be compensated from any other source and would increase prices by "something like 20 cents a barrel."

He argued that by allowing the price of oil to rise, Saudi Arabia would be damaging its own interests. With its huge oil reserves, it wants to maintain oil as an important source of energy for as long as possible.

Were Saudi Arabia to reduce production that drastically, Sheikh Yamani said, "We would hurt you immediately, then hurt ourselves in 15 years—before we became an industrialized country."

Western oil specialists suggested that Saudi Arabia could well scale down its production in keeping with its own domestic ability to absorb revenue and the demands of the more heavily populated OPEC members, such as Iran, Algeria or Indonesia, that want to increase production to fund ambitious development plans.

House of Commons Clears Seat-Belt Bill

LONDON, March 2 (AP).—The House of Commons last night approved government legislation to make the wearing of auto seat belts compulsory in England, Scotland and Wales.

The vote was 249-139 to give a "second reading" to the road traffic bill that would enable the secretary of the environment to make the wearing of the belts compulsory for drivers and front-seat passengers. The bill now goes to committee stage for possible amendment, then to the House of Lords and then back to the Commons.

Japan Blast Kills 2, Injures 85; Claimed by Ethnic Terrorists

SAPPORO, Japan, March 2 (AP).—An explosion that killed two persons and injured 85 in a state office building today touched off fears of a new wave of radical bombings in Japan.

Police said they believed the blast in the entrance hall of the 12-story building as people were going to work was caused by a time bomb. Three hours after the explosion, an organization calling itself "East Asia Anti-Japanese Armed Front" said it had set the bomb to show opposition to "Japanese imperialism."

It was the name used by terrorists who bombed the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries headquarters in Tokyo in August, 1974, killing eight persons and injuring more than 300.

It also was the name used by those who in July, 1974, bombed Hokkaido police headquarters, next door to the Hokkaido state government headquarters that was blasted today.

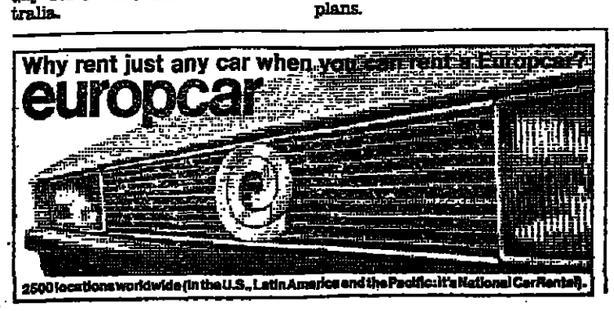
National police ordered officers throughout Japan to step up precautions against further terrorism: possibly directed against big business and government offices.

After the explosion, a local newspaper received a call saying a communiqué had been placed in a subway station coin locker.

Authorities found a statement saying, "We . . . have to crack down on Japanese imperialism on behalf of the Ainu, Okinawan, Korean, Taiwanese, Buraku (Japanese social outcasts) and other Asian peoples.

"The Hokkaido prefectural [state] government has been trying to reclaim four northern islands, but Hokkaido, Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands are the sacred motherland of the Ainu and other minority peoples."

The statement denounced the Soviet Union for holding the four northern islands, seized after World War II. It also castigated Japan for trying to get them back and China for supporting Japan's stand.



Army Deserter Leading Private Force

'The Fight Is Not Over,' Lebanese Rebel Vows

By James M. Markham

BAR ELIAS, Lebanon, March 2 (NYT).—An assemblage of Moslem notables and chunky men with assault rifles, wearing tightly wrapped cloaks and bulky jackets against the cold, gathered attentively around the 33-year-old soldier, who stood under a cheap chandelier in a commandeered mansion.

"The fight is not over," said the Lebanese officer, his big hands at the sides of his uniform, which was set off with a sheathed bayonet on one hip and a pistol on the other. "You must all be vigilant."

Post Near the Border

After the political pep talk, the notables and their bodyguards went out into the snow, and Ahmed al-Khatib, a deserter from the Lebanese Army, retired to his side room, plopped onto a cot and explained his rebellion against what little remains of governmental authority after nine months of civil war.

Formerly a lieutenant, he left his post near the Israeli border a month ago with a score of men, picked up perhaps 50 others and a number of armored vehicles and soon proclaimed the Lebanese Arab Army, which now seems to move with impunity in the southern half of the Bekaa Valley abutting the Syrian frontier.

Lebanese Army trucks and Land Rovers with "Lebanese Arab Army" in red paint roll undisturbed up and down the main Damascus highway, mixing with the trucks of the Palestine Liberation Army, which occupied most of the valley at the end of the fighting last month. Banners hanging near schools and graffiti on walls proclaim the young lieutenant's dissident force "the hope of the future."

With a grin, the officer, a Sunni Moslem from a well-connected family in the southern mountain area, declined to specify how many deserters had joined his movement. It appears to have pockets of support near the northern town of Tripoli, in Hermel in the northern Bekaa, and in the south.

"Ask the military command how many men are outside their military positions—and, more, how many soldiers in their official army have confidence toward them," he said.

No Figures Available

There is no figure for the number of troops who have quit the 18,000-man Lebanese Army to join Lt. Khatib, but one well-placed Western diplomat in Beirut said that about 650 men and a large number of trucks and armored vehicles had gone over to his side.

Like the lieutenant, the Syrians would like to see the splintered and demoralized Lebanese Army rebuilt and enlarged, perhaps incorporating certain high-ranking officers who sought exile in Damascus after President Suleiman Franjieh assumed power five years ago. A beefed-up Lebanese Army could slow any Israeli thrust through the Bekaa toward Damascus, the Syrians reason.

Lt. Khatib said he would return to the "official" military establishment "if it is changed from a band to a real army" and if Lebanon was formally declared to be an Arab state, among other demands.

Beirut Merchants Angry

BEIRUT, March 2 (UPI).—Lebanese merchants threatened today to go on strike unless authorities crack down on thefts and lawlessness in Beirut.

"We're fed up, the merchants can't take any more," said a spokesman for the merchants association.

Shopowners in Beirut's downtown commercial center have been the victims of at least 30 major thefts during the last week by armed gangs from Lebanon's political-party militias.

Premier Rashid Karami has tried to beef up security by putting the army and the 5,000-man internal security forces at the disposal of the Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian military committee charged with overseeing the cease-fire.

But his proposal has run into opposition from both rightists and leftists. The right-wing Phalangist party said it opposed having the army take orders from a committee that includes "foreigners"—the Syrians and the Palestinians.

Socialist leader Kamal Jumblat said it would be unconstitutional for Mr. Karami, who is also defense minister, to yield his authority over the army.

George-Brown Quits Labor, Saying Party Bars 'Freedom'

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, March 2.—Lord George-Brown, deputy leader of the Labor party for 10 years and foreign secretary from 1966 to 1968, said today he was resigning from the party to protest its policies.

Lord George-Brown, 61, said in a statement: "The Labor party has become part of the establishment. It will be nothing if it ceases to be the defender of individual freedoms."

He said he was deeply moved by a television appearance last night in which Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Russian writer, warned that the West may collapse in the face of Soviet pressure and become totalitarian.

"Anybody who saw last night's television program on Solzhenitsyn must know what I mean," Lord George-Brown said. "The Labor party refuses freedom to individuals."

He added that he was going to join what he called the army of such people as Mr. Solzhenitsyn "who stand for freedom."

The life peer, long an emotional and outspoken figure, has shown anger recently at what he alleges is the rising influence of leftwingers in the party.

In December, he said "I find myself drawing the conclusion that the members of this government must have taken leave of their collective senses for getting things so wrong."

He objected particularly to government economic policies, which he argued had failed to halt inflation and to reduce unemployment.

His announcement today astonished and angered leading members of the Labor party, which is facing a by-election this week for the vacant Coventry seat in the House of Commons. Labor is expected to hold the seat but, if it loses, Prime Minister Harold Wilson's overall parliamentary majority of one will disappear.

Labor would continue to rule, supported by smaller parties, but a loss in Coventry would be regarded as a repudiation of its policies by the public.

The former George Brown, the peer hyphenated his name in 1970 when he entered the House of Lords after losing his seat in the voting for Commons that year, served 25 years as a member of Parliament and was Labor's deputy leader from 1960 to 1970.



AP.

Lord George-Brown

While in politics, he became known for public escapades, which British newspapers put down to his being "tired," "overwrought" or "in an emotional state."

But he has admitted publicly that he enjoyed one—or several—drinks.

Says London Has a Double Standard

Iceland Premier Calls Britain 'Unrealistic'

COPENHAGEN, March 2 (Reuters).—Iceland's Premier Geir Hallgrimsson accused Britain today of pursuing an inconsistent fishing policy and appealed for greater British understanding of his country's need to conserve what he called its vital fish stocks.

He demanded a withdrawal of all British Navy ships from disputed areas off Iceland before any new talks on settling the third "cod war" between the two NATO allies.

Britain's inconsistency, the Premier said at a press conference here, was that it refused to accept Iceland's 200-mile exclusive fishing zone but at the same time sought a 100-mile offshore jurisdiction for itself.

Against this background, Mr. Hallgrimsson said, his government might be prepared to consider temporarily only a 100-mile fishing zone from which British trawlers would be excluded.

In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman said he was puzzled by the Icelandic leader's offer. The spokesman said the dispute was about the size of the cod catch to be taken by British trawlers. Other sources in London said that Foreign Secretary James Callaghan has not yet specified British demands for wider fishing limits.

The sources said that Mr. Callaghan wants something more than the 12-mile coastal zone proposed to Common Market foreign ministers. Sections of the British fishing industry have, however, called openly for an exclusive 100-mile zone.

Mr. Hallgrimsson said at the Copenhagen press conference that Britain should make its demands on the size of the cod catch "more realistic." Iceland's last offer was for 65,000 tons a year, against a British demand for a figure below 100,000 tons. The Icelandic offer was withdrawn when Britain sent in navy frigates to protect trawlers in the disputed waters.

Mr. Hallgrimsson said that Mr. Callaghan ought to know that "we are not going to consider any offer as long as British warships are inside our 200-mile fishing zone."

Mr. Hallgrimsson was here for a meeting of the Nordic Council. The council, a cooperative organization grouping Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland and the autonomous Faroes and Ahvenanmaa Islands, issued a statement Sunday calling on Britain to withdraw its naval vessels from Icelandic waters to promote a settlement of the "cod war."

France, Bahrain Sign Medical, Power Pacts

PARIS, March 2 (UPI).—France and Bahrain signed three agreements today concerning medicine, electricity and water at the conclusion of the official visit of the Emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Issa ben Salman al-Khalifa.

The Emir met with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for 45 minutes. They discussed the new European-Arab dialogue and the Middle East situation. Delegations from the two countries also drew up plans for future economic and cultural cooperation.

Protestant Extremists Bar Any Ulster Power Sharing

BELFAST, March 2 (AP).—Protestant leader William Craig appealed to Northern Ireland's hard-line Protestant politicians today to form an emergency power-sharing government with Roman Catholics and end the province's sectarian bloodshed.

But his "appeal to reason" fell on deaf ears. The hardliners shouted him down in the province's constitutional convention.

Mr. Craig made his call as the convention, set up by Britain last May to work out a power-sharing blueprint, met for the last time with no hope of a last-minute compromise.

The Protestant militants formed a 40-man majority in the 78-member convention and refused to back down from their demands that London restore the Protestant rule it suspended four years ago.

Mr. Craig warned somberly that failure to reach a political compromise giving Ulster's 500,000-member Catholic minority a say in government will doom the war-torn province to more years of violence.

"We are placing people's lives in danger on an ever-increasing scale," he declared.

"The cost of failure will be heavy. It would be foolish to kid ourselves," he said.

Hard-line leader Harry West reiterated that his faction will accept nothing less than the "urgent return" of a Protestant-dominated government with Catholics holding only minor committee posts.

The British have repeatedly declared they will not agree to this.

Mr. West urged London to hold an election to decide the issue once and for all.

However, British officials indicated that an election is unlikely. They disclosed that the government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson is considering holding a referendum in Ulster to determine whether the province's 1.5 million population wants power-sharing.

"But that would inevitably mean an election would follow," an official said. "And voting here, no matter what the issue, is always done on purely sectarian lines that only polarize the two communities."

The convention is expected to wind up tomorrow with a defeat for the moderates.

Its demise, after 10 months of fruitless debate, means that London will continue to rule the province directly for the foreseeable future—something which the extremists on both sides dislike.

Party Hails Brezhnev

(Continued from Page 1)

the congress was probably set by Sharaf Rashidov, the party secretary of Uzbekistan. Mr. Rashidov, who is known as something of a poet back home, hailed Mr. Brezhnev's "excessive modesty and brilliant talent" and his "spiritual beauty and personal charm," among numerous other attributes.

The party chief of Azerbaijan, Geydar Aliyev, cited Mr. Brezhnev nine times in his speech, dwelling on the Soviet leader's "wisdom and principle, boundless energy and organizing talent, modesty and simplicity and selfless struggle for the triumph of Communist ideals."

Although August Voss, the Latvian party leader, mentioned Mr. Brezhnev 16 times, he stuck to a more sober analysis of his "boundless initiative, tireless energy and great capacity for work."

But the others were upstaged by Yevgeny Tyazhelnikov, head of the Komsomol, or Young Communist League, who produced and read from a 40-year-old factory newspaper clipping that described the young Leonid Brezhnev as a rising young Communist talent. He then added his personal appraisal of Mr. Brezhnev as "a true son of the party, its greatest toiler and courageous soldier."

Lockheed Suspect Identified by Italy

ROME, March 2 (AP).—A general reported under investigation in the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. payoff scandal was identified by prosecutors today as a former air force chief of staff, Duilio Fanali.

Ex-Gen. Fanali, who headed the air force in 1970 when Italy was negotiating to buy 14 Lockheed C-130 cargo planes, was not charged but was told to retain a lawyer—advice that frequently presages a judicial investigation.

هكذا من الأصل

Electronic Intelligence Units Are Key

Thais, U.S. Weighing 'Final' Pullout

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, March 2.—In the
r north of Thailand, a hand-
l of U.S. technicians is stand-
round-the-clock watch at a
ountain seismic station that
ecords Chinese nuclear tests
000 miles away.

At a bigger station some dis-
nce beyond the peaks, a U.S.
am of several hundred uses
dvanced receivers to snoop on
dio transmissions deep in
hina.

These expensive operations are
ot to the heart of negotiations
w under way to arrange the
pposedly "final" withdrawal of
S. troops from Thailand. Their
mber already has dwindled
om 45,000 in 1973 to 6,000 to-
y.

With less than a month left
fore a tentative March 20 dead-
e for completion of the talks,
is clear that the negotiations,
the middle of an emotional
ai national election campaign,
ve been frustrating and con-
ed.

Talks' Outcome

t is predicted cautiously by
ai and U.S. sources that the
ks will leave a complement
about 3,000 U.S. troops, to be
sed out over an unspecified
iod of months.

Meanwhile, the readers of
ngkok's newspapers might be-
e that U. S. Ambassador
aries Whitehouse and Thai
reign Minister Chātichai
oonhavan, a general turned
lomat, are virtually at swords'
nts. The Thai Foreign Min-
y produces daily leaks to show
t it is wrestling gamely with
U.S. Goliath. The U.S. Em-
sy mainly remains silent and
ps an ever lower profile.

ne big problem, in the U.S.
w, is that the government of
mier Kukrit Pramoj, after
rastinating 11 months, still
not specified what it wants.
ne say that Mr. Kukrit has
ped his demands but is play-
a domestic left-against-right
itical game with an eye on
April 4 elections, in which
is favored to retain his office.
n the U.S. side, some ranking
itary officials at the Joint
efs of Staff level reportedly
that keeping a small num-
of troops here in the post-
tnam era could be a trap—
ugh to get the United States
trouble, but lacking the
cle to get out. These offi-
s would settle for a bare-
es force, including the bor-
intelligence stations. But
e State Department officials
said to want a larger force,
inly for political reasons—to
intain a U.S. presence and,
sibly, bolster Thai spirits.
Meanwhile, in the absence of
d decisions, the colonels and
ilian experts on both sides
itinue to work on contingency
ns and position papers seem-
ly certain to end up in the
edding machine.

Bargaining Stances

The positions of both countries
easily stated: The United
tes wants the intelligence sta-
ns and the Thais want U.S.
itary dollars. Washington is
ing out about $70 million in
ious programs in Thailand
s year.

n addition, the Thais want
hnicians and advisers—they
the words without precise
initions—and accept that U.S.
islation requires the presence
qualified people to insure
ne control on the use of mili-
y equipment.

The Thais have raised a nego-
ting smoke screen of impres-
e density. They have leaked,
instance, that they want
ysical possession of all elec-
nic equipment remaining in
s country after March 20.
ey also have asked legal au-
rity over all U.S. personnel
ving in Thailand. Such per-
nel's status here has always
n covered by oral and written
hanges with the U.S. Em-
sy.

Publicly, the Thais say that
rinciples" must be worked out
ore talking about numbers.
bassador Whitehouse, in turn,
s presented a relatively specific
ckage—including numbers—but
s received no reply. He will
t reveal the number, but U.S.
litary personnel are now leav-
at a rate of 100 daily—which
uld leave about 4,000 here by
arch 20.

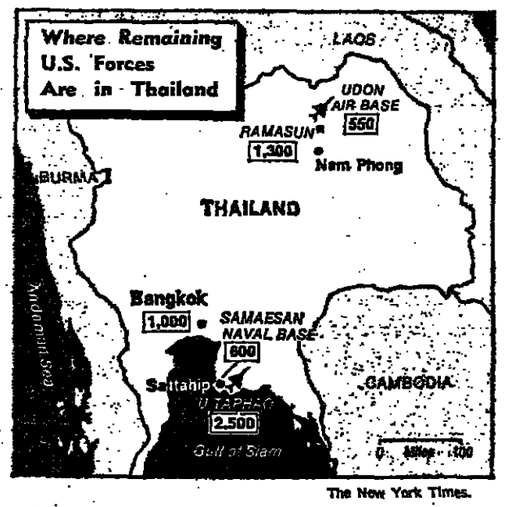
About half of the U.S. service-
en now in Thailand are at the
r southern base area, around
ksan. The U.S. forces would
e to retain maintenance facili-
es there for planes flying to
e distant Indian Ocean base of
ego Garcia. Another U.S. air
se in Thailand, at Korat, in
e northeast, was turned over to
e Thais this week.

Deadline Not Firm

The rate of withdrawal clearly
dicates that the March 20
adline is hardly viewed as firm
fact, informed sources say

pain Tourism Off

MADRID, March 2 (Reuters).
The number of tourists visiting
pain last year dropped by 0.7 per
nt to 30,122,478, the Ministry of
formation and Tourism report-
d today. But tourism earnings
mpared with 1974 increased by
8 per cent to $3.40 billion.



The New York Times.

Angola Leaders Campaigning To Head Off Racism of Blacks

By Caryle Murphy

LUANDA, Angola, March 3 (WP).—Angola's new rulers have launched a campaign against mounting signs of racism among the nation's black majority.

In recent weeks there have been public demonstrations assailing what were termed pro-white and pro-mulatto bias in government policy.

To counteract this sentiment, government ministers and leaders of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) held a series of meetings last week in factories and civil centers.

Speakers denounced those who want to replace whites and mulattos with blacks as "the most obnoxious kind of opportunists." Some speakers described racism as a "reactionary attitude" that "imperialism" would like to exploit to divide workers and thus undercut the MPLA's unity.

Lucio Lara, the MPLA secretary-general, told workers at a textile factory that "imperialism will try once again to annihilate the MPLA, and we cannot permit it to use racism as a weapon to do this."

MPLA officials have claimed that the Central Intelligence Agency is trying to exploit weaknesses in the movement's leadership so that a more pro-capitalist leader can be pushed to the top on a wave of racial and economic unrest.

The rising expectations of Angola's black population have been frustrated by the economic crisis created by months of civil war. The government's austerity measures and appeals for higher productivity have not been popular.

A group of young, city-based leftists has been trying to win popular support by stirring up smoldering resentments against whites and mulattos.

Many white Portuguese fled Angola during the last year because they feared an outbreak of racial violence such as occurred in the Congo when that country became independent of Belgium. No such violence has been reported here, but 70 Portuguese have been jailed in Luanda, most of them for opposition to the MPLA.

The racial question is a delicate one for the MPLA since its leadership, as well as the government's, is composed of whites and mulattos and blacks. The three men who are widely thought to have the most influence in the movement after President Agostinho Neto are mulattos.

Since the departure of the Portuguese, the government administration in the urban areas is largely in mulatto hands.

Angolan mulattos generally have been better educated and more prosperous than the nation's blacks. Mulattos are estimated to number about 150,000 in a total population of 6 million.

They had the opportunity to choose Portuguese citizenship, but the majority of mulattos elected to remain in Angola.

Sparkman Links U.S.-Soviet Trade To Emigration

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said yesterday that Congress would not be receptive to any move to grant the Soviet Union a more favorable trading status as long as there are restrictions on the emigration of Soviet Jews and other minorities.

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., called also for "quiet diplomacy" to keep peace in the Middle East until the right time comes for a permanent settlement.

In a speech to the Senate reviewing his first year as chairman of the committee, he said that by all available evidence, "the Soviet Union both seeks and takes all possible opportunities to expand its power and influence."

In reference to recent events in Angola, Sen. Sparkman said, "Limiting and countering Soviet power most assuredly does not require us to intervene wherever they intervene."

Sen. Sparkman said that as a result of the Soviet Union's denunciation of the 1972 trade agreement after congressional insistence on free emigration, there seems little prospect now of the Russians being granted expanded economic relations.

Five Rebels Seized, Vietnam Radio Says

BANGKOK, March 2 (AP).—South Vietnamese forces have broken up a rebel group operating close to the Vietnamese-Cambodian border, Vietnam Radio said today.

It said five persons were arrested Feb. 21-22 in a hamlet in An Giang Province. The report said the "reactionary group had hidden many weapons which it had used to oppose the revolution and to rob people."

House Unit Sends Gun-Control Bill Back to Sub-Panel

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—The House Judiciary Committee today sent a gun-control bill back to its Subcommittee on Crime, a move some supporters said would kill the legislation.

Judiciary chairman Peter Rodino jr., D-N.J., said he was disappointed by the 17-16 vote. He said he could not predict whether the bill would make it back to the full committee this session.

Another member, Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass., said that "they've killed the bill" and that the "rifle lobby intimidated these people."

An intense lobbying effort against the bill had been mounted by the National Rifle Association and a trade group known as the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Society.

Two members whose votes were crucial in sending the bill back to subcommittee were Reps. Edward Pattison, D-N.Y., and George Danielson, D-Calif. Both had frequently sided with gun-control advocates in previous votes, but both voted to recommit.

They said they were dissatisfied with provisions in the bill to outlaw so-called concealable weapons and wanted the subcommittee to consider that issue again.

Juan Carlos, Father Seen Near Accord

Other Political, Labor Disputes Continue

MADRID, March 2 (UPI).—As a week-old truckers' strike continued and as 10,000 shipyard workers walked off the job today, King Juan Carlos called a meeting with his principal advisory body, the Council of the Realm, reportedly to discuss settlement of another problem of his three-month-old reign—his father's rival claim to the throne.

Don Juan de Borbon, 63, the exiled titular head of the royal family, has never recognized Generalissimo Francisco Franco's designation of Juan Carlos, 38, as king. Don Juan, warning that the cause of democracy would not be furthered by the reign of a king appointed by the late dictator, has refused to renounce his own right to rule Spain.

Political sources and newspapers said that the King and his father have been in contact and may meet soon in Estoril, Portugal, to put the finishing touches to a plan to settle the differences.

Alfonso's Return

Under the plan, it is said, the body of King Alfonso XIII, Don Juan's father and the King's grandfather, would be brought from Rome, where he died in exile after fleeing revolutionary Spain in 1931. The body would be buried in El Escorial, alongside other Spanish monarchs, in the presence of the King and his father. Don Juan reportedly would then renounce his claim to the throne, and the King would confer on his own son, Crown Prince Felipe, 8, the title of Prince of Asturias.

That title traditionally belongs to a king's eldest son, but has been withheld from Felipe because of the dispute between Juan Carlos and Don Juan.

Although labor strife appeared to be receding yesterday with the end of strikes by 100,000 construction workers in Catalonia and by coal miners in Asturias, the owners of 200,000 trucks today continued their work stoppage, a strike for a reduction in road taxes and license fees. And the 10,000 shipyard workers began a walkout in Galicia in the northwest, seeking pay hikes and fringe benefits.

Basque Violence

In the Basque region, police sources said today that a bus inspector killed by submachine-gun fire from a car yesterday was probably slain by Basque separatist guerrillas who had been mailing him death threats.

In the Canary Islands, the rector of Santa Cruz University and his top aides, including all the deans, resigned to protest a police ban on a campus concert by Lluis Llach, a popular Catalonian protest singer. Rector Enrique Fernandez Caldas said that the police interference violated recent government guarantees for freedom on the campus.

In Madrid, five alleged Communists went on trial for having run underground party cells in southeastern Spain. The prosecution asked for five-year prison sentences.

Callaghan Urges Smith to Accept Rule of Majority

LONDON, March 2 (Reuters).—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said today that the Rhodesian situation would be transformed if Prime Minister Ian Smith would tell white Rhodesians that the time had come to accept the principle of African majority rule.

Reporting to Parliament on an exploratory mission to Salisbury last week by his special envoy, Lord Greenhill, the foreign secretary again called on Mr. Smith to enter negotiations with black Africans for an early and orderly transfer of power.

But he said that so far there was nothing in Mr. Smith's record to indicate that he was willing to do this. "Mr. Smith will go his own way—whether to heaven or perdition I am still not quite sure," Mr. Callaghan added.

The foreign secretary did not disclose any details of Lord Greenhill's findings on whether there was anything that Britain could now do to help promote a constitutional settlement in Rhodesia.

3 Black Police Killed

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 2 (AP).—Three black Rhodesian policemen were killed in a gun battle with guerrillas at a hotel close to the Mozambique border Sunday night, security force headquarters said here today.

A communiqué said the guerrillas crossed from Mozambique and opened fire onto a crowded dance floor at the hotel, wounding seven African civilians, before the police arrived. Several clashes were reported last week in the same area. At least 41 guerrillas and 5 Rhodesian soldiers were reported killed.



United Press International.

Defense attorney Albert Johnson with one of the pictures of Patricia Hearst taken during bank robbery for which she is on trial. He said some of the photos had been withheld.

Judge Denies Motion to Dismiss Charges

Hearst Lawyers Claim FBI Hid Evidence

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2 (NYT).—Patricia Hearst's defense lawyers accused the FBI of hiding evidence that tended to validate her story that she was covered by the guns of her captors during the bank robbery for which she is on trial.

The defense moved for dismissal of the charges, asserting that the government had concealed evidence in violation of the rules. The motion was denied. Then the defense rested, after 12 days.

The allegation was made as Albert Johnson, one of Miss Hearst's lawyers, questioned an FBI film expert, Vernon Kipping, about differences in the two sets of photographic prints that the government has supplied to the defense.

There is a strict rule that the government must provide to the defense any such evidence that it has. Some cases, such as the Daniel Ellsberg trial in the Pentagon Papers case, have been dismissed by judges who found that the government had not followed the rule.

Bank Photos

Mr. Kipping, who early in the trial presented the motion pictures made from bank surveillance photos, was the witness through whom Mr. Johnson attempted to establish the claim that evidence had been withheld.

When the trial opened, the government provided the defense with a stack of 5-by-7-inch black-and-white prints said to be of every negative exposed by the bank surveillance cameras. The defense wanted 8-by-10 prints, and these were delivered during the trial.

Yesterday, Mr. Johnson matched up 73 of them and found that the original 5-by-7 prints did not show Camilla Hall, a member of the Symbionese Liberation Army, as she stood at one end of the bank.

The 8-by-10 photos did show Miss Hall. Mr. Johnson sought to get Mr. Kipping to say that the larger prints showed Miss Hall pointing her gun at Miss Hearst, who stood in the center of the bank.

'Not So'

"Not so, I believe," the witness insisted. "More toward the people at the counter."

At another point, Mr. Kipping said, "She seems to be looking toward [Donald] DeFreeze [the SLA leader], but her weapon is pointed toward the counter."

Mr. Johnson then challenged Mr. Kipping on the motion picture film which had been made from the still pictures. Had Miss Hall also been cut out of this? The defense lawyer asked.

The film was shown earlier, and in it Miss Hall was seen as a shadowy figure with a gun that seemed to be pointing toward the bank's counter. Not until the holdup group, with its loot of $10,690, was leaving the bank did Miss Hall appear as a fully recognizable figure.

Image Is Trimmed

Mr. Kipping explained that the film in the bank surveillance camera had run off track, which resulted, he said, in a trimming of the image by the masking edges when the 5-by-7-inch prints were made with an automatic printer in Washington.

When the error was discovered, he said, the 8-by-10-inch prints of the full negative were made and delivered to the defense.

This exchange came after the defense lost a hard-fought attempt to get into evidence an expert's opinion that Miss Hearst was not the author of tape-recorded messages that tied her to revolutionary philosophies.

The witness whose opinions were rejected by Judge Oliver Carter of Federal District Court was Dr. Margaret Thaler Singer, a research psychologist at the University of California at Berkeley.

'Tania Interview'

Her evidence would have been based on her dissection of the language of the so-called "Tania interview," a document found in the apartment where William and Emily Harris were arrested, and which is, in part, written in Miss Hearst's hand. The Harrises were members of the Symbionese Liberation Army, the radical group that abducted Miss Hearst on Feb. 4, 1974, and that staged the bank robbery for which Miss Hearst is on trial.

Dr. Singer said that, given enough known material, she could determine if any questioned material had been written by the author of the known material. In Miss Hearst's case, she said, the inflammatory statements by "Tania," the name Miss Hearst has said that her captors gave her, were written by someone else.

Yesterday marked the end of the fifth week of Miss Hearst's trial on the charge that she willingly participated in the robbery of the Sunset Branch of the Hibernia Bank on April 15, 1974. Her defense is that although she was in the bank with a semi-automatic carbine in her arms, she had been forced by her captors to be there.

After listening to Dr. Singer's testimony, Judge Carter said that he would not admit it in evidence unless something occurred later in the trial to change his mind.

"When I come to the point where it is a field [the study of speech patterns] never accepted before, I am very much constrained to say I should not do it," he said.

SLA Couple Wins a Ruling Barring Some FBI Evidence

By William Farr

LOS ANGELES, March 2.—Attorneys for Symbionese Liberation Army members Emily and William Harris won a major victory yesterday when Judge Mark Brandler ruled that the FBI acted illegally in seizing evidence from the Harris apartment in San Francisco before obtaining a search warrant.

Judge Brandler's pretrial ruling means that none of the more than 1,000 items on the FBI's 137-page inventory can be introduced into the trial of the Harrises in Los Angeles County Superior Court.

These items include several weapons, the alleged ingredients for making bombs, and a manuscript about the SLA which U.S. Attorney James Browning has used to cross-examine Patricia Hearst in her San Francisco bank robbery trial.

Yesterday's ruling applied only to the apartment where the Harrises had been living prior to their arrest last Sept. 18.

Similar Motion

But Judge Brandler is scheduled to hear arguments on a similar defense motion involving evidence obtained by the FBI at the apartment where Miss Hearst and Wendy Yoshimura were captured the same day.

The ruling on the Hearst apartment could be even more important since an automatic weapon Miss Hearst allegedly used to fire 27 shots at a sporting goods store was seized there.

Leonard Weinglass, Mrs. Harris's attorney, said the ruling will have no bearing on the Hearst trial in San Francisco but has an important bearing on the case against her here.

In granting the Harris motion, Judge Brandler ruled that entry without a warrant was not justified under any judicially recognized exceptions.

'Exigent Circumstances'

Co-prosecutor Dino Fulgoni had argued that there were "exigent circumstances" that would allow an exception to the requirement that a search warrant be obtained prior to entering the apartment.

Mr. Fulgoni cited the testimony of FBI agents involved in arresting the Harrises on the sidewalk outside the apartment as they returned from jogging.

The agents had testified that they immediately entered the Harris apartment after arresting the couple because they thought there might be other fugitives, particularly Miss Hearst, inside. They also said their actions were governed by fear of being fired on.

But Judge Brandler apparently decided in favor of Mr. Weinglass's argument, which stressed that the agents had the apartment under surveillance for 30 hours prior to the arrest but did not obtain a search warrant until more than 24 hours after the Harrises were taken into custody.

© Los Angeles Times.

Senate Rules Unit Passes Revised Election Measure

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—The Senate Rules Committee completed action yesterday on a bill revamping the Federal Election Commission and making other changes in the 1974 Campaign Financing Law.

The members divided on party lines, with Democrats for and Republicans against sending the bill to the Senate for consideration next week.

Senate Republican leaders Hugh Scott and Robert Griffin, both members of the committee, said it appeared that President Ford would veto the bill as it stands.

"I assume he will take another look at the bill after it passes, if it passes," Sen. Scott told a reporter.

The bill goes far beyond Mr. Ford's recommendation for simply reconstituting the FEC in line with a Jan. 30 Supreme Court decision and deferring consideration of other changes until after this year's elections.

The bill provides for presidential appointment of all of the commission's members, subject to approval by the Senate. Four of the six members were appointed under the 1974 law by Congress, and the court held this violated the Constitution. The controversy centers on other parts of the bill, particularly sections that Republicans contend are weighted in favor of labor unions in raising political funds.

2 Are Imprisoned In Plot on Ford

LOS ANGELES, March 2 (UPI).—Two men who pleaded guilty to charges of conspiring to kill President Ford were given federal prison terms yesterday.

Gary Desure, 32, at his own request, was sentenced to five years in the federal correctional facility at Springfield, Mo. The facility specializes in handling prisoners with mental problems.

The other defendant, Preston Mayo, 24, was sentenced under the Federal Youth Corrections Act to a maximum term of six years. U.S. District Judge William Gray recommended he be sent to the federal prison at Lompoc, Calif.

Cypriot Factions to Talk

NICOSIA, March 2 (UPI).—Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash and Greek-Cypriot representative Glafkos Clerides will meet Friday to discuss humanitarian matters, a UN spokesman said today.

California Girl Guilty Of Slaying Parents

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., March 2 (AP).—A 16-year-old girl was found guilty yesterday of murdering her mother and father and then burning their bodies in a barbecue pit.

Judge Charles Best said that he determined after a juvenile proceeding that Marlene Olive took part in the homicides of both her parents and that he would sentence her in two weeks.

Her boyfriend, Charles Riley, 20, was sentenced to death in January after a jury found him guilty in the deaths of James Olive, 58, and his wife, Naomi, 53.

'Guinea Pig' Role to End For Convicts

U.S. Halting Tests On Addictive Drugs

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, March 2 (WP).—The U.S. government will ban future research using federal prisoners as guinea pigs and will end the only such program it now conducts, the director of the Bureau of Prisons, Norman Carlson, said yesterday.

That program is a large one—a set of studies of addictive and possibly addictive drugs that has been going on for 40 years and has involved nearly 5,000 prisoner-volunteers at the Federal Addiction Research Center at Lexington, Ky.

The program will be phased out by the end of the year, Mr. Carlson said in a letter to Rep. Robert Kastenmeier, D-Wis., who predicted that the federal action would lead to similar action by most states. As chairman of a civil-rights subcommittee of the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, Rep. Kastenmeier held hearings last fall that led directly to the federal decision.

As a result of the hearings, Mr. Carlson named a task force to review the subject further and then decided "that continued use of federal prisoners in any medical experimentation should not be permitted."

Cancer Research

The only exception may be research to try to alleviate a prisoner's own illness—for example, a trial of a new cancer drug on a prisoner with cancer. Such "therapeutic research" has remained unopposed by Rep. Kastenmeier and others who have been protesting research on prisoners.

Some medical scientists and some prisoners may be expected to protest against the ban.

Dr. William Martin, director of the Lexington center, said last fall that researchers there maintain high concern for prisoners' health while doing tests that have "saved thousands of lives" by keeping potentially addicting drugs off the market.

Last November, more than 50 convicts at the Michigan State Prison at Jackson told a federal commission studying the ethics of prison research that they wanted to take part in such experiments, mainly for the pay they get from drug companies.

Pentagon Says U.S. Has Cut Back Enough in Pacific

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP).—U.S. military forces and bases in the Asian-Pacific area have been reduced about as far as possible, a Pentagon study has concluded.

The study, conducted on orders from the Senate Armed Services Committee, found that any further major cutback would force a change in the current forward defense strategy and push U.S. defenses back to the eastern Pacific.

Pentagon officials reported to Congress that the United States has about 154,000 military personnel in the western Pacific-Asian area. That is 95,000 fewer than before the United States went to war in Vietnam and 720,000 below the 1968 Vietnam war-peak period.

Major U.S. bases in Japan have been reduced from 62 in 1968 to 28 last year, from 17 to 6 in the Philippines, from 14 to 2 in Thailand and from 6 to 2 on Taiwan. Pentagon officials said it was unlikely that Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand would deny the United States significant base rights in the foreseeable future.

Morton Abramowitz, a senior Pentagon official, testified that it would be technically possible but very costly to change around the Pacific base structure so that more could be supported from the mid-Pacific or, if necessary, from Hawaii and the continental United States.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Wednesday, March 3, 1976 *

Saving Italy...

"How to defend the lira while losing Italy" may prove the title of the drama opening in Rome now that a new government, backed by currency-support loans from its European and U.S. allies, has reopened the foreign exchange markets after a six-week closing.

The allies have rallied around because Communist gains have put the future of the European Community and of the Atlantic Alliance at risk along with the future of Italy. But the central bankers and Treasury officials involved, on both sides of the Atlantic, are focusing on the immediate monetary crisis. They have laid down traditional conditions for loans of $2 billion or more, among them further sharp increases in interest rates and bank reserve requirements, tightening up credit and the money supply.

* * *

Unfortunately, this is just the reverse of the stimulative economic policy Italy needs to climb out of its severest depression since the 1930s. The depression, which has brought massive unemployment, helped the Communists capture a third of the vote in last June's regional elections, almost as many as the ruling Christian Democrats. It has enabled them to mount a bid for participation in government that next year's parliamentary elections may make irresistible.

Two half-truths propagated by the woolyminded in Italy and abroad are fostering this dangerous trend. The first half-truth is that Communist accession to power is inevitable because of the failure of economic policy and also because of incapacity by the geriatric Christian Democratic party and the quarreling center-left coalition, which it has headed for more than a decade. The second half-truth is that Italy's problems can be solved only by fundamental structural reform of its economy and bureaucracy with Communist participation in a governing coalition as the essential motor for change.

The reality, however, is that Italy is suffering not from the failure of economic policy but from its success. The growth rate has not been too slow as in Britain. Rather, it has been too fast, paralleling or exceeding that of West Germany over most of the past two decades. Italy's democratic voters, still two-thirds of the population, have many faults, as do their leaders. But they do not deserve the opprobrium that is now fashionable to heap on them.

It is true that rapid industrialization created problems, which have been made temporarily unmanageable by the simultaneous triple blow of worldwide inflation, depression and—for an industrial country second only to Japan in its dependence on imported oil for energy—a fivefold increase in oil prices.

All Western governments shaped policy through 1974 on the assumption that general price inflation was the major problem. "Competitive deflation," deepening unemployment and recession, was set in motion.

* * *

Moreover, loans to Italy in 1974 of almost $4 billion from the Common Market and West Germany—to cover part of the increased foreign-currency costs of imported oil—brought with them stringent deflationary conditions. By last summer this draconian deflation was so "successful" that Italy was running a surplus in its balance of payments and even paying back its West German loan, aided by a remarkable performance in exports to the oil-producing countries. But the financial "success" was a socio-economic-political disaster; a sharp drop in industrial production brought the unemployment and job insecurity that aided the Communists in last June's elections. In recent months the currency crisis and the now deflationary measures demanded by foreign lenders have aborted Italy's embryo recovery effort.

...or Sinking It?

The United States and West Germany contributed to the Italian crisis by failing to live up to the pledge the industrial countries made to each other at the OECD in 1974 not to engage in the "beggar-my-neighbor" policy of seeking to export their petrodollar deficits. It was agreed that every country would carry its own increased oil costs or seek external financing or both. Instead, the United States and West Germany have run huge trade surpluses over the past two years.

What Italy needs is assurance for three to five years of the kind of "secondary recycling" of Arab petrodollars among the industrial countries that British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey first proposed in the fall of 1974. The Arab petrodollar surpluses unavoidably have been deposited or invested in the industrial countries for the most part, but unevenly with a few countries getting most of it. The Healey plan, as amended by the United States and accepted by the other industrial countries, called for an initial $25-billion "safety net" fund, managed by the OECD, that would permit excess petrodollars to be shifted from surplus to deficit countries in the industrial world. But that plan has been stalled for almost a year by the failure of the Ford administration, until recently, to press for congressional approval.

Treasury Secretary Simon assured the world last year that the private banking system had managed the recycling problem and that the petrodollar crisis was over. But Italy and other deficit countries have exhausted their credit in the private Eurodollar markets even before achieving the economic recovery that temporarily will increase their need to finance increased oil, raw materials and food imports. The "safety net" would enable these countries to borrow again from commercial banks at commercial rates with paper guaranteed 28 per cent by the United States and 72 per cent by the other OECD countries.

With that kind of medium and long-term financing available, a recovery program that comes to grips with fundamental structural problems, as well as immediate economic dilemmas, would be feasible in Italy. Its soundness clearly would have to be convincing to Italy's chief creditors—the Common Market countries and the United States. But it then would give Italy's Democrats the chance they are now denied—the chance to change the economic and political climate in the country.

No one can be certain that Italy's democratic leaders would unite, revitalize their party structures and rise to the occasion. But unless they are given the opportunity, both the hand-wringers and the fatalists in the West will have only themselves to blame for a Communist accession to power in Italy that probably can still be avoided.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nepotism in Pyongyang

Nepotism is an old story in Communist dictatorships, and some who rule in the name of Marxism-Leninism have even thought of founding dynasties.

Joseph Stalin made his son Vasily a lieutenant general of aviation and apparently toyed with the idea of having Vasily succeed him until it became clear that the young man's ignorance and alcoholism posed insuperable problems. Nikita Khrushchev had great plans for his son-in-law Alexei Adzhubei until both were suddenly purged in 1964.

In China, the prominent political career of Chiang Ching during the past decade is presumably not entirely unrelated to the fact that she is Mrs Mao Tse-tung. But to this moment, anyway, it seems likely that the champion practitioner of nepotism among Communist dictators is North Korea's President Kim Il Sung.

Probably nobody in the West really knows whether President Kim has cancer, as was widely conjectured during his absence from public view between late last December and early this month. But what is reasonably clear is that President Kim has made his son, Kim Jong Il, crown prince and No. 2 man in the North Korean Communist ("workers") party.

There is a darker side to this touching tale of filial love and cooperation. President Kim Il Sung also has a younger brother, Kim Yong Ju. A few years ago it appeared that younger brother Kim was being groomed to succeed the President. However, in February, 1974, brother Kim was demoted from sixth to 13th ranking member of the Pyongyang hierarchy.

It all suggests that even under the austerity of Marxism-Leninism, ability and hard work are not necessarily the only essentials for advancement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 3, 1901

NEW YORK.—Women detectives are the vogue now at the Waldorf-Astoria. They may be seen in the tearoom, the waitingroom and up and down the different corridors, that is, they may be seen if your eyes are sufficiently keen to penetrate their various disguises. Men detectives are still in the hotel of course, but they are even in a more subdued role than the women, but the crime has diminished.

Fifty Years Ago

March 3, 1926

VIENNA.—Blood tests have been admitted for the first time as legal evidence in paternity cases, according to a decision handed down by the Appellate Court here today. An order that such tests be applied was made after a doctor testified that the present state of medical science makes it possible to prove that a man is not the father of a child. Positive proof of paternity is still not possible.



'We Don't Live Very Long Around Here, but We Die Rich.'

Giscard: I—U.S. Tourist

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—When France's President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing visits the United States next May it will by no means be the first time he comes to America—nor, for that matter, the first time the family name was heard in our country. A collateral ancestor, Count Charles d'Estaing, commanded the first French expedition supporting the thirteen colonies in their revolution against Britain.

As a vice-admiral, the count was sent to surprise British squadrons off New York and he also served in the vicinity of Newport, Rhode Island, and Savannah, Ga., where he was seriously wounded. All this occurred in 1778 which makes the President's journey almost a kind of family bicentennial for him when he journeys to honor the first great national revolution.

Giscard himself already has a considerable acquaintance with the United States. He has traveled to New York (where he once lived briefly as a member of France's UN delegation), to Washington, D.C., Arizona, California and Illinois where he spent a vacation. Now in preparation for a new itinerary (Washington, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Texas) he is polishing up his English.

Works on Accent

This is not an arduous task. His friend, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, says: "He has a vocabulary at least as large as an American senator's." Yet he is working hard to improve his accent in weekly lessons with an English phonetics professor from the Sorbonne. The particular reason is to help him stress the themes he hopes to get across in his planned address to the U.S. Congress.

The principal message is solidarity, a kind of twinned historical solidarity between the French and American peoples. It began 200 years ago when France, then a great European and world power, helped the colonies gain their national identity. Almost simultaneously, the two nations (one new and one old) struck out on a course based on what were then revolutionary democratic conceptions.

These first took root in the United States (although largely based on the ideas of French political philosophers); a few years later they shook France. The point Giscard hopes to underscore comes in answer to a rhetorical question: "Where are we now?" The answer is that both countries retain similar views on these two fundamentals, democracy and national identity, and our strength remains founded on the democratic institutions we have for so long preserved.

This should not be taken to mean there are not and will not in future be differences between Washington and Paris although in the Elysée's view mutual relations correspond to what they should be. The United States plainly acknowledges that France is a friendly, allied country which must nevertheless conduct its independent policies as it sees fit.

Genuine Agreement

On most things Giscard is confident there is genuine agreement between the two nations. He told President Ford and Secretary Kissinger that since there are exceptionally few real problems and relations are cordial and relaxed, it is useless to argue much about such differences as do occur, especially in "form."

This type of thing arises, for example, on monetary views or on legal questions involving rights of the supersonic Concorde to land at Kennedy Airport, New York, or on contrasting views concerning recognition of the MPLA regime in Angola.

De Gaulle's View

With respect to the first, Giscard seems persuaded that Washington has acted with understanding on the whole Concorde question and won't be deflected from its grant of a test landing period at Dulles Airport, near Washington, regardless of judicial debates. With respect to the second, the French President wrote Ford explaining why France had decided to take the initiative among West European states in recognizing the Luanda government.

It would seem that in Giscard's eyes the only period in recent history when Paris-Washington differences were major, involving both substance and form, was at the time General de Gaulle was French President. Giscard apparently feels the general was quite right in insisting on the recapture of a certain "national" authority over France's political and military policy.

The Elysée's present incumbent clearly supported De Gaulle on this. However, he seems persuaded that despite occasional abruptness, the general was not seeking deliberately to irritate the United States.

In any case, a certain abrasiveness that existed between Washington and Paris a decade ago has now wholly vanished and when President Giscard d'Estaing flies over (on a Concorde) for what is virtually a double bicentennial, there is every reason to expect that our oldest alliance will be sentimentally strengthened.

The Three-Cornered Game

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Despite dicey times of transition in China, Russia and the United States, there seems to be emerging the same old three-cornered world. The United States, though slightly weakened, still has the capacity to play the dominant, or swing, role.

But not, as suggested by Mr. Nixon and some pro-Peking liberals, by being sweet to China. On the contrary, the trick is to keep the Soviet Union engaged in continuing arms-control talks while maintaining the one thing the Chinese truly need—which is a strong U.S. presence throughout the world.

The most acute transitional struggle is going on in China following the death of Premier Chou En-lai. But whatever the internal controversy is about, the toasts delivered by acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng during the latest Nixon visit show an intensification of the foreign policy line favored by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou.

Nixon Visit

The acting Premier was harder than ever on the Russians. He spoke warmly of Sino-American cooperation. Moreover, the protests against the Nixon visit in the United States had the salutary effect of backing the Chinese away from their infatuation with the former president. In his final, as distinct from his opening, toast acting Premier Hua drank to the health of President Ford—a clear sign that Peking wants to do business with the Ford administration.

In the Soviet Union, the 25th party congress also reflects a time of transition. Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev is still in the saddle. But almost certainly Mr. Brezhnev will not be running the Soviet Union at the next party congress.

In his major speech he took an ambiguous stance on China. Paragraphs of denunciation were followed by statements on how tensions could be eased. But judging by the reaction of the independent Communist leaders—notably Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, who gave his speech and then went home for the weekend—the Russians are still strong on the anti-Chinese kick.

No such ambiguity marked Mr. Brezhnev's attitude toward the United States. He came out very clearly in favor of continuing arms-control negotiations with Washington.

In this country, the primaries show that Ronald Reagan has launched a serious bid against President Ford. But the odds are, especially after New Hampshire where he made every possible mistake in the book, that Mr. Ford will be re-elected. In any event he will still be President for another nine months. A chief responsibility will be dealing with continued offers of cooperation from the Soviet Union and China.

Be Nice

One possible course—implicitly recommended by Nixon in his rambling toasts to Sino-American friendship and explicitly favored by such knowledgeable liberals as Thomas Hughes of the Carnegie Endowment—is to be nice to the Chinese. That means particularly recognizing the Communist regime in Peking and cutting ties with Taiwan.

But such a step would not satisfy China's security needs which arise from Soviet pressure. It might embarrass the Chinese leaders by demonstrating their impotence to take Taiwan even with the U.S. presence removed. It would antagonize the Russians without giving this country any additional purchase on Moscow.

A far more promising approach is to go for an arms-control agreement with the Soviet Union this year. Since that will automatically open up a new set of arms-control negotiations, Washington would continue to engage Moscow's interest in cooperative efforts. Moreover, the Chinese, worried by the Soviet-U.S. cooperation, would be that much more dependent on the United States for security and protection.

To make that policy work, however, protection must be real. In two areas, U.S. allies are helping manfully. Japan is now distinctly barring the Soviet route to the Pacific. The Socialist countries of Protestant northern Europe are holding the line against Communist political penetration.

But the United States must also play an active role. There the big difficulty is working out a new relationship of trust on foreign policy between Congress and the administration.

Rebuilding a consensus is not going to be easy. Unceasing deception by the Nixon administration built in the Congress a wariness of all foreign engagements which the Ford administration has only deepened by overkill and exaggeration on such matters as intelligence leaks and Angola.

Still there is a strong disposition to cooperate on foreign policy among congressional leaders. If he works at it adroitly, President Ford can re-establish a working trust with Congress for support for the actions necessary to assure continued U.S. mastery of the three-cornered game.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Peter Lennon From London:

It is in the revelation of what the government meant by 'participation' in North Sea oil that the Socialist dream is truly skewered.

LONDON.—When the headlines last week blared: "Britain Grabs the Oil; Deal Gives State 51 Per Cent Participation in Five North Sea Oil Developments" and there wasn't a squeak out of the multinational oil companies, we had the first cold presentiment that Britain's dream of tumultuous wealth through oil had been sandbagged.

The reasons are simple: When oil companies don't squeak it is because no one has really stepped on their ball bearings. If they can loiter unperturbed under the umbrella of "participation," then participation can have no real meaning. If they hand over apparent control of oil fields with a careless chuckle, then what they hand over must be scraps. A close examination of last week's deal reveals all this to be sadly true.

But before we dismantle the dream let us recall its first joyful rapture. For some time now the discovery of more than a dozen oil fields in the North Sea promised untold wealth to a Britain suffering from economic pernicious anemia. The very words "Piper field" conjured up visions of a skirl of negotiable notes; "Claymore" glinted like silver in the mind's eye, and "Forties" gave promise of enough fuel gruel to satiate a line of Scots stretching from here to eternity.

Naive Optimism

A restrained, but unmistakable air of naive optimism was characteristic of every Briton on his way to the pawnshop. The thrill of it touched royalty. The "roughnecks" who helped penetrate the great dark wells slumbering under the sea were primly pronounced by the Queen to be "romantic" in her recent address welcoming the first drops of the money syrup.

But did the government really have a will to wrestle this treasure from the oil barons? How could they do otherwise? Wasn't this government, at least around election time, seized by nationalization fever, huffing and puffing at multinational companies and threatening to devour them with the much repeated slogan "full public ownership"?

Well, it worked out differently. First of all we did not really expect a government without the necessary expertise to take a gamble on laying pipelines in the roaring North Sea at a cost of $2 million a mile nor spend another $2 million of the taxpayer's money on drilling. Leave that to the professionals, everyone agreed. But we did not quite grasp that this would also mean leaving 66 per cent of the oil fields, and the pick of the bunch, to the tight grip of the multinationals.

Of course there would be tax revenue, the special petroleum revenue tax at 45 per cent which the oil companies consider to be too high although they don't have to start paying it until they have recovered 175 per cent of their investment.

The fields in which the state now alleges to have 51 per cent participation are, to nobody's surprise, not the richest or biggest. And if you analyze the relationship between the participants in a deal in which the government already had a share you will find that no single company has actually given up 51 per cent of its area; two have let go of about 26 per cent. It could however be a promising precedent were it not for the fact that great companies like Shell invited to follow suit are suspected of having told the government to get lost. The government hints that in that case when the next round of license granting comes up they will not give preferential treatment to the recalcitrant companies. The oil companies' retort is that they are not terribly interested in what is left to explore in the troublesome North Sea.

But it is in the revelation of what the government meant by "participation" that the Socialist dream is well and truly skewered.

Harold Lever, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Prime Minister's chief negotiator on oil, produced a cunning new interpretation of this very usual business term. Mr. Lever, by the way, is the government spokesman most gifted at infiltrating the business world and being accepted as one of their own. So good that one can't always be sure in which direction he is doing the infiltration. It was he essentially who negotiated the Chrysler settlement, and in no time a government of fearful Socialist tendencies was bailing out and subsidizing a U.S. multinational company without taking it into public ownership.

"The participation" promised in the early stages was manifestly not intended to mean participation—was in sum the response of the suave, indeed the oily, Mr. Lever. It did not mean ownership; it meant participation in an option to buy, if need be, 51 per cent of the product at full market price.

The precise advantage of this deal at first escaped the ordinary man in the street, and escaped even the enquiring journalists. Was it meant to be a parody of democracy? A tableau in which the government decides to come down to the level of the ordinary man who all his life generally has had no option but to buy goods at full market price?

The advantage is that without the option, if the government wanted to buy, this very purchasing intervention would drive the prices up still higher. Unless Mr. Lever failed to point out the government got exasperated and, as Norway, frankly nationalized 51 per cent of the oil industry. The government still claims of course, and we reserve total belief, to control the rate of oil exploitation.

Guarantee

The government gets from this deal a guarantee of 52,000 barrels a day. Shell's Brent field has reserves of 2 billion barrels; and BP's Forties 1.8 billion.

A meager, a wan, a paltry triumph. And there are other incidental disappointments. Exploration costs are doubling; oil prices are flattening out and therefore revenue is leveling out. The Thistle field, owned by Burmah Oil, proved prickly; Unocal' Heather proved sparing of its charms, and Shell/Esso's Auk with only 50 million barrels of recoverable reserves, had presumably only that to say for itself—"Auk!"

So what will be left? The government will no doubt participate, this time in the old sense of the word, in mournful grubbing around the "marginal" fields, ones with low or unknown potential. It may busy itself with the single buoy-mooring units—which compared to the big rigs is like spooning oil out of the deep.

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صورة عن الأصل

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 2, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Chg
abby Glen	345	335	345	+15
Abitibi	$13⅛	12¾	12¾	+ ⅜
ecklands	$14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ½
anico E	495	490	490	
gra Ind	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
Alta Gas A	$13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¾
Alta Nat	$25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
Algo Cent.	$13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
Alliance B	375	360	360	—15
Aquinex	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Alco A	$14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
P Can	$11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
anister C	$8⅛	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Bank N S	$40⅝	40½	40½	+ ¼
aton B	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
ell Canad	$45¾	45⅝	45¾	+ ⅛
eth Cop A	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
lock Bros	405	400	400	
ovis Cor	99	99	99	— 1
ralor Res	255	252	252	+ 2
ramalea	$6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
rameda	209	185	209	+19
renda M	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
ridger	475	475	475	— 5
C Forest	$22⅝	22½	22½	+ ¼
C Phone	$13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
runswk	445	440	445	
udd Auto	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
urns Fds	$11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
ad Frv	$10	10	10	
al Pow A	$27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅜
amflo	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
ampau A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Nor West	$5⅜	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
an Perm	$19½	19½	19½	
Tung	290	290	290	— 3
Cablsy	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
dn Cel	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
GE	$26	26	26	
Bk Com	$27⅝	27½	27½	— ¼
dn Tire A	$52	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅜
Utilies	$11⅝	11½	11½	
andel Oil	$12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅜
assiar	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ¼
elanese	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
hieftan D	$9⅞	9½	9½	+ ¼
och Will	35	34	34	— 1
Holiday	355	350	355	+ 5
on Bldg	256	250	250	— 1
on Distrb	390	385	390	
ons Gas	$12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
omwest	375	375	375	
raigmt	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
rush Intl	$11¼	11	11½	+ ½
yprus	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
enison	$61¼	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅜
icknsn	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
ofasco A	$28¼	28	28⅛	
om Store	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
u Pont	$20	20	20	— ¼
Mex L A	$8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
ast Mal	207	205	207	— 1
lectro A	480	480	480	—10
mco	$9½	9½	9½	
alcon C	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
icon	$34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
ed Ind A	$6	6	6	— ⅛
rancana	$8	8	8	
raser A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
Distrb A	$8½	8½	8½	
nt Mascl	172	170	172	+ 2
ibraltar	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
oodyear	$13¼	13½	13½	— ½
raft G	$35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
t Oil Sds	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
L Paper	$28½	27⅞	28	+ ½
W Life	$56	55½	56	+1½
reyhnd	$19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
uar Trst	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
ambro C	240	235	240	
arlequin	$9½	9½	9½	
awker S	$8	7¾	7¾	
ayes D A	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Bay Co	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
ur Sri A	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
AC	$19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
ndls	$14¼	14	14¼	+1¼
nland Gas	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
nt Mogul	285	278	285	+ 7
ntpr Pipe	$14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
nw Grp A	$7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
annock	$6	5⅞	6	
aiser Re	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
aps Bran	222	212	212	—10
err A A	$12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
offler A	475	475	475	— 5
abatt A	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
ab Min	$31	31	31	
Ont Cem	410	405	410	
ob Co A	$5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
ob Co B	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
oeb M	310	300	310	+10
AB Ltd	$22⅞	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Lf Mills	$27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	
Aatomi A	$16½	16½	16½	
AcGraw H	490	490	490	+15
ef Stor A	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
Moore	$46⅞	46	46⅞	+ ⅛
Murphy	$5¼	480	480	—20
15 Nabrs Dlg	$23½	23½	23½	— 1
900 Nat Trust	$16	16	16	
3285 Noranda A	$35⅜	35	35	— ⅝
19935 Norcen	$13⅜	13	13¼	+ ⅛
1300 Nowsco W	$11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
500 OSF Ind	385	380	385	
900 Oshawa A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6200 Pamour A	390	375	385	— 5
9201 PanCan P	$20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
10609 Patino N V	$12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
2307 Pembin A	385	360	360	—25
50 Pembin B	350	350	350	—50
611 Petrofina	$21	20⅞	21	
1560 Pine Point	$31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
2000 Pitts C	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
6100 Placer	$22⅞	22½	22½	
2208 Que Sturg	140	130	140	+ 8
500 Rayrock	75	75	75	
100 Redpath A	$24	24	24	
5919 Reed Osir A	$7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
400 Reichhold	$23	22⅞	23	+ ½
17200 Revnu Prp	86	83	85	+ 1
100 Rothman	$18	18	18	
3691 Shell Can	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
2466 Sherritt A	$7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
3550 Slebens	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
106 Sigmo	$20½	20½	20½	— ¼
54686 Simpsons	$7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
2025 Simpson S	$11⅞	10⅞	11½	+ ½
100 Slater Stl	$9⅞	9½	9½	+ ⅛
1750 Southm A	$26	25⅞	26	+ ¼
8087 Stelco A	$29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅛
950 Steep R	225	216	221	— 1
16900 Sundale O	$8⅛	8	8¼	+ ¼
1 Tera	$14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
3012 Teck Cor A	400	380	400	+15
1000 Teck Cor B	310	305	310	
3000 Teledyne	$5⅝	5½	5½	
730 Tex Can	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
2800 Thom N A	$14	14	14	+ ⅛
6136 Tor Dm Bk	$19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
2002 Tor Star B	$18	17¼	18	+ 1
12 Traders A	$15	15	15	— ½
2400 Trans Mt	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
3167 TrCan PL	$12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	
1710 UGas A	$8½	8⅛	8¼	
1750 Union Oil	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
300 U Keno	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14150 U Siscoe	$8⅞	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
1290 Upp Can	125	122	122	
440 Voyager P	$11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
340 Weldwod	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
550 Wstburne	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3200 West Mine	289	276	276	— 9
788 Weston	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
500 Willroy	115	115	115	+ 4
2370 Woodwd A	$22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
2300 Yk Bear	245	239	245	+ 5
2250 Yukon C	150	146	150	

Total sales 1,898,608 shares

Montreal Stocks

		High	Low	Last	Chg
2434 Bank Mont	$	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
1000 Basic Res	$	8½	8	8	— ½
590 Can Cement	$	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
956 Cdn Indust	$	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ¼
1553 Con Bath	$	35⅜	35	35⅛	
1200 Fncl Col		185	180	185	+5
158 Laur Fin	$	7	7	7	— ⅛
500 Molson A	$	18	17¾	18	
730 Molson B	$	16	16	16	— ½
2615 Power Cp	$	10⅞	10⅞	10½	
900 Rolland A	$	7	7	7	— ⅛
812 Royal Bank	$	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
253 Steinberg A	$	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
1260 Zellers		450	440	440	

Total sales 396,605 shares.

JARDINE SELECTION N.V.

The supervisory board of directors announce the payment of an interim dividend amounting to U.S. 50 cents per share for the year ended December 31, 1975, against presentation to the paying agent, Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Herengracht 595, Amsterdam, of dividend coupon No. 3 on or after March 8, 1976.

By order of the Supervisory Board;
P.L.A. JAMIESON,
Delegate Member.

…pean Gold Markets

March 2, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
	131.55	131.40	—0.90
	131.875	131.375	—0.75
…5 kilo)	133.63	133.46	—0.73

…llars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

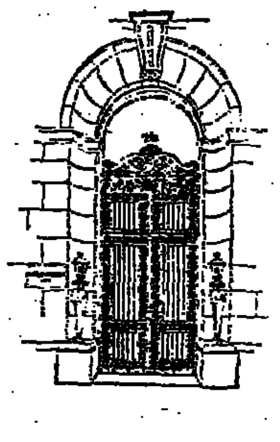
Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
5⅛-5⅜	3¾-4⅛	2 2½	8¾- 9¼
5⅜-5⅝	3⅛-3½	2 3¼	9 - 9½
6-6⅛	3⅝-3⅞	2 3⅝	9⅜- 9⅝
6⅝-6⅞	3⅞-4⅛	2⅝-3	10⅛-10⅝
7⅛-7⅜	4⅛-4⅜	3⅛-3⅜	10⅝-10⅞

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices March 2, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Bnk and Trust		
Bankam	48¾	49¾
1st Bk Sy	40¼	41½
1stEmp S	10	10⅜
1st Wn F	1⅜	2
Hartf NC	12⅞	13⅛
Midl Bks	20	21
Shaw Cp	22	23
U Va Bks	15½	16
Va N Bnk	15½	16⅛
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	19¼	20¼
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5⅛	6⅛
AID Inc	7⅛	7⅜
AVMC P	1⅞	2⅜
Acushnt	20	21
Addisn W	16⅛	16⅝
Adv Ros	2½	2⅞
Alberts	7⅛	8⅛
Alico Inc	9⅛	9¾
Allyn Bac	6⅜	6⅞
A El Lab	1⅞	2⅛
Am Exp	36⅜	37⅛
Am Finl	7⅛	7⅜
Am Furn	3⅜	3⅞
Am Greet	16½	16⅞
Am Telev	20¾	21½
Am Weld	11	12
Amfy Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	6⅜	7
Anheus B	32⅜	33⅛
Ard Mey	2⅜	2⅝
ArkWIG	19⅛	19⅝
Arvida	5⅝	6⅛
AsCC Bot	14½	15⅛
AllGas Lt	13⅜	14⅛
Baird At	4	4½
Bang Hy	14¼	14⅜
Bkam Rlt	7	7½
Bassett F	22	22¾
Bayls Mk	8	8½
Beeline F	4⅞	5⅜
Belz Lab	39	39½
Bibb Co	8¼	8¾
Bird Son	95½	98½
Birtchr	1⅞	2¼
Bick Hills	20	20⅝
Bonza Int	3⅜	3⅞
Booz AH	7⅛	8
Braden	4⅛	4⅝
Brinks	18⅝	19⅞
Brks Sca	17¼	18
Brwning	3⅜	4⅛
Buckb M	6⅛	6⅝
Buckeye	10½	11
Burn Sim	5⅛	5⅝
CalWSv	29	30½
Campl Ch	2½	2⅞
Canrad H	⅝	1
Cap Swst	7	7½
Capln Alr	3½	3⅞
Cap Tec	2½	3½
Care Cp	2½	3½
CenVt PS	12⅞	13½
Chm Lea	9⅞	10⅜
Chesa Ut	10⅞	11¼
Chi Bridg	69½	71
Chilm Cp	6⅛	6⅝
Chrisco	131½	135½
Circle F	2⅝	3½
CitznUt A	30½	31
CitznUt B	28⅝	29¼
Clark Mt	37⅝	38⅜
Clow Cp	7½	8
Colu Vent	1⅛	2
Com Clr	15	15½
Coml S	24½	26
Comw ena	26⅝	27½
Con Pap	57½	58½
Craw Co	9⅝	10
Cross Co	16	16⅝
Cullr Fed	2⅛	3
Danly M	5⅛	6⅛
Data Dgn	5	5⅜
Data 100	10⅛	10⅝
Dayl Inc	38	40
Docor In	2⅛	2⅝
DeKib Ag	34	35
Delhi Oil	2⅞	3⅛
DeLux C	28½	29⅛
Del CanT	12¼	13⅛
Dol IntBr	31	32
Dewey El	⅞	1⅛
Diam Cry	17⅛	18½
Dixn Cru	17⅛	18⅛
Docutel	8	8⅜
Dollar G	11⅜	11⅞
Dorch G	9⅞	10⅛
Dow Jone	31½	32½
Doyle DB	11⅛	11⅜
Dunkin D	6⅛	7
Duriron	26	27
Eberln I	3	3½
Eco Lab	30½	31
ElPas El	10½	10⅞
Elba Syst	4	4½
Elder Be	5⅝	6⅛
Elec Nucl	8	8⅜
Elec Mod	1⅝	2⅛
Energy C	9⅞	10⅜
Enfwistl	3	3⅜
Equity Oil	16⅛	16⅞
Ethan Al	23⅛	24½
Fab Tek	1⅛	1½
Flnnrht	7⅛	7½
Fst Bost	23½	24¼
Flcknar	14⅛	14⅝
Fla WatU	⅞	1⅛
Forest O	18	18⅞
Frmlall	⅝	1⅛
Fotomat	17½	18
Frkln Cp	3½	3⅞
Frnkln El	7⅛	8
Frnd Ice	26	26¾
Ge RIEs	2⅜	3⅛
Gov EFln	8⅛	9
Graph Cn	16½	17½
Green Ml	18⅛	18¾
Grey Adv	9⅝	10⅛
Gulf Intsl	12⅛	12⅞
Gyrodn	3⅛	3⅝
Harper R	9⅛	9⅞
Hehred F	21⅛	22¼
Holobm	1⅞	1⅜
Hoover	13⅛	13⅞
Huds Pap	29	30
Hyatt Cp	6½	6⅞
Hyatt Inl	5⅝	6⅛
Ind Nuclr	4½	4⅞
Infra Ind	2	2½
Herc E	8¼	9⅛
Iterc En	8¼	9¼
Intrmk In	2⅝	2⅞
Intrmt G	13⅛	13⅝
IBk Wsh	3⅝	4⅛
IaSou Ut	24	24½
Jamsby	15½	16
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	13⅛	14½
KMS Ind	2⅝	3⅛
Kalsr Stl	46½	47½
KalsStl pf	18⅛	18¾
Kalvar	2⅝	2⅞
Kaman A	24	24½
Kamag A	9⅝	10⅛
Kate Gre	⅝	1
Raysam	2⅝	2⅞
Kear Tr	7⅜	7⅞
Kelly Svc	17⅛	18⅛
Keuff Ess	16	17
Keve Flb	21⅛	21⅞
Key CusF	7⅛	7½
King Inl	1⅜	2⅛
Knap Vog	17	18
Lance In	24⅝	25½
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lin Bcast	16⅛	16⅞
Log Elr	2⅞	3⅜
Madisn G	13¾	13⅞
Mat Rlty	1⅜	1⅝
Mallkrt	48⅛	49⅛
Manor C	2⅞	3½
Marit Frt	3½	4
Maul LP	8⅛	9¼
McCor	37⅛	38
McQuay	16⅛	17
Measur	15⅛	16⅛
Medtrn	34	35⅛
Merld In	2	2⅜
Mdlsx W	14	15
Midld Ca	2⅛	2⅝
Midw Gl	13½	14½
Millipr	48	50
Miner In	2⅝	3⅛
Minn Gas	20⅛	20⅝
Miss VI G	13	14
Mrs S Pie	15⅝	16½
Mot Col	5⅝	6⅛
Moore P	8½	9⅛
Moore S	14⅝	15⅛
Motch M	4	5
Mot Club	2⅜	2⅝
Mueller	11½	12½
Narag Cp	7	7⅝
Nat G&O	9½	10⅛
Nat Lib	5	5⅝
N SecRsh	4⅛	4⅝
Natnw Rl	4⅝	5⅛
NJ Nat G	13⅛	14½
Nielsn A	24	24½
Nielsn B	23⅝	24⅛
NoCar Gs	11½	11⅞
NoEOl on	20½	21
Norlrp Kl	13½	14
NW NatG	8⅝	8⅞
NW PuSv	17⅛	17⅝
Noxel Cp	16½	17
Oglivy M	22⅝	23½
Ohio Ferr	19	20
Oil Shale	3⅞	4⅛
Ormont	4⅛	4⅞
Otter TP	17⅝	18⅛
Over NA	7½	8¼
Pabst Br	24⅝	25¼
PacGa R	26¼	27
Pakco	⅝	1⅛
Parks H	3⅝	4⅛
Pauley P	5	5⅝
Pearl Mf	14½	15½
Pa Enter	15⅝	16⅛
PnzlOff B	14½	15⅛
Pepsi BW	10½	11
Peirsn H	14⅛	15
Petrolt	84	85½
Pettibon	25½	26½
Philip L	12⅝	12⅞
Piedmt A	5⅝	5⅞
Pinkrtn	34	34⅝
Plon HIB	26⅝	28⅛
Plsilln	1⅜	2⅛
Possis Cp	2	2½
Progrp	1½	1⅞
Pub S NC	11⅛	11½
P Benef	19½	20½
PutD Cap	6⅛	6½
Qual Inns	3⅛	3½
Ragen Pr	2⅝	2⅞
Rahall C	5	5½
Raych Cp	229	234
Raymnd	11½	12⅛
Recog Eq	8⅛	8⅝
Rood Ex	47½	48⅛
Robin M	14	15½
Roselon	4⅛	4⅝
Rouse	4⅝	4⅞
Rus Stov	14⅝	15½
Sadlier	2⅛	2⅝
Scan Dat	3⅛	3⅜
Scripps H	23½	25
Sels Delt	1⅝	2⅛
Seneca F	2⅝	3⅛
Sven U	36½	37⅛
Snap Tls	30	31
SolldSt Sc	6⅛	7¼
S Cal Wat	12	12¾
Sw Gs Cp	10⅛	10⅝
Sw El Sv	15⅛	16
Standyn	17⅞	18
Std Regls	16⅝	17½
Stan HPd	13½	15½
Sterlg Str	6½	7⅛
Strawb Cl	27½	29
Suddal F	1⅜	1⅞
Super El	5⅝	6⅛
TIME DC	3⅝	4⅛
Tampax	35⅝	36⅛
Taylr Wl	16⅛	16⅝
Tech Pub	8⅝	9⅛
Tecum P	43½	45½
Tennant	30	32
Tifny Co	8⅝	9⅛
Traso O	10⅛	11⅛
Trico Pd	30½	32
Trit OG	2⅛	2½
Tyson F	15⅝	15⅞
Un McGil	12⅝	13½
US Bnknt	6⅝	7⅛
US TrkL	14⅝	15⅛
Up Pen P	17	17⅝
Valley Gs	9	10
VanD Alr	7⅛	8
Vance S	3⅝	4½
Velcro	6⅝	7⅛
Ventron	22⅛	23⅛
Wads Pg	9⅞	10⅜
Wsh NG	12	12½
Webb Re	6⅝	7⅛
Weco Dvl	2⅛	2½
Weight W	6⅞	7⅛
Waldrn	1⅜	2½
Weilng M	9¼	9¾
Well Gar	4⅛	5
Welsbch	4½	5¼
Wstn Mlg	1⅞	2½
Westmd	48	48¾
Wisc PL	17⅛	17½
Wdwrd L	27⅝	27⅞
Wright W	5⅛	5½
ZionUt B	19¾	20¾



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Currency Rates

March 2, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6920	5.4470	104.445*	59.815*	24.06y	—	6.8490*	104.02*	43.47*
Brussels (a)	—	79.575	15.26	8.74	5.035*	14.8075	—	15.19	6.349
Frankfurt				— Not Available —					
London (z)	2.02395	—	5 2120	9.10	1,601	5.4408	79.46	5.2350	12.5350
Milan	794.50	1,613	302.65	176.33	—	294.36	20.20	306.74	129.00
Paris	4.4960	9.1050	174.600*	—	5.68025x	167.359*	11.4457*	173.925*	72.675*
Zurich	2.5872	5.2364	100.40*	57.51*	0.3262*	96.20*	6.61*	—	41.25*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.18525; Escudo: 27.00; Israeli £: 7.38; Peseta: 66.88; Schilling: 18.40; Sw. krona: 4.3990; Yen: 301.65; Canadian $: 0.9920; Hong Kong $ 4.9935.

(o) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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Africa, Francoph. (air) $	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, Others (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) ....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Arabian Gulf (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Australia (air) ....$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ....Sch.	1,950.00	975.00	525.00
Belgium ....B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslovakia (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air) ....D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.00
Ethiopia (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
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France ....F.F	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany ....D.M	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ....£St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ....£St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	75.000.00	37 500 00	21.000.00
Japan (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
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Lebanon (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
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Luxembourg ....L.Fr	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ....$	196.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands ....Fl	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air) ....$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air) ....N.Kr	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Persian Gulf (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Poland (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia French (air) ..$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air) ....Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air) $	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ....Ptas	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ....S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	137.00
Switzerland ....S.Fr.	300 00	150.000	82.00
Thailand (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A (air) ....$	195.00	97.50	54.00
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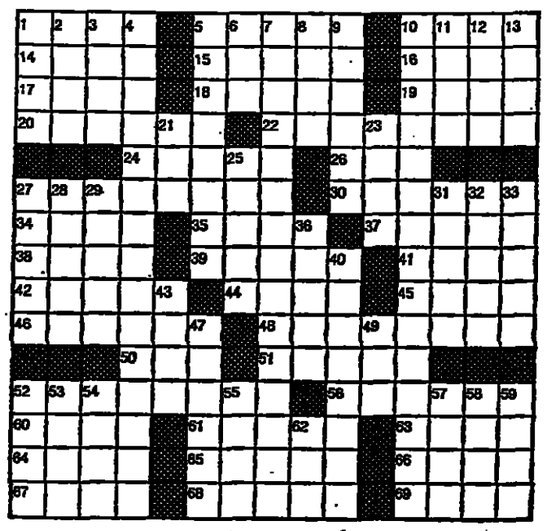
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Smell ——
5 First principle
10 Hand-cream unit
14 Ness, for one
15 Stigma
16 Superior
17 Wine city
18 Swedish pasture
19 Corner
20 Ancient ascetic
22 Most insensitive
24 Firth of Scotland
26 Architect I. M.
27 O'Neill's Anna
30 Cocktail-hour sound
34 "Kwai" director
35 Hockey's Bobby et al.
37 Groove
38 Forbear
39 Restrains
41 Multitude
42 Turkish title
44 Ginger or dress
45 She, in Paris
46 U. S. and Bethlehem
48 One who makes extra effort
50 Zero
51 Former U. S. playwright
52 —— against (have effect)
56 Great Lakes port
60 Sleep like ——
61 Scandinavian
63 Nansen's arctic ship
64 Word of contempt
65 One who trifles
66 Miss Moreno
67 Paving block
68 Great numbers
69 Revolutionary period

DOWN

1 Wings
2 Antarctic sea
3 Dissembles
4 Intruder
5 One speaking positively
6 Hwy.
7 Salinger's intruder
8 Yesterday: Fr.
9 Absorbed in
10 Intruders
11 Body of traditions
12 Singles
13 Chard
21 Certain replies
23 Six, in Spain
25 Bores
27 Pavement sounds of yore
28 Blood: Prefix
29 Poker move
31 U. S. painter Leon
32 Hosiery material
33 "... pumpkin ——"
36 Kind of drum
40 Big spenders
43 Came down
47 Angles
49 One, in Naples
52 Auto-club offerings
53 Nastase of tennis
54 Post-W. W. I generation
55 Saw or file
57 U. S. Indian
58 Statistics
59 Persian bard
62 Monopolize, with "up"



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGAEVE	17	63	Clear	MADRID	10	50	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Cloudy	MILAN	13	55	Clear
ANKARA	0	32	Cloudy	MONTREAL	−15	5	Cloudy
ATHENS	16	61	Clear	MOSCOW	1	34	Snow
BEIRUT	12	54	Clear	MUNICH	9	48	Clear
BELGRADE	15	59	Clear	NEW YORK	4	39	Rain
BERLIN	6	43	Cloudy	NICE	14	57	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Clear	OSLO	5	41	Clear
BUCHAREST	13	55	Cloudy	PARIS	10	50	Clear
BUDAPEST	10	50	Cloudy	PRAGUE	4	39	Showers
CASABLANCA	29	68	Clear	ROME	14	57	Clear
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Clear	SOFIA	12	54	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Clear
DUBLIN	9	48	Cloudy	TEHRAN	3	37	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	15	59	Clear
FLORENCE	12	54	Overcast	TUNIS	16	61	Clear
FRANKFURT	7	45	Cloudy	VIENNA	11	52	Clear
GENEVA	10	50	Cloudy	WARSAW	3	37	Cloudy
HELSINKI	0	32	Snow	WASHINGTON	11	52	Drizzle, fog
ISTANBUL	12	54	Clear	ZURICH	10	50	Clear
LAS PALMAS	—	—	Unavailable				
LISBON	13	55	Clear				
LONDON	9	48	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	9	48	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1900 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 2, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregular;

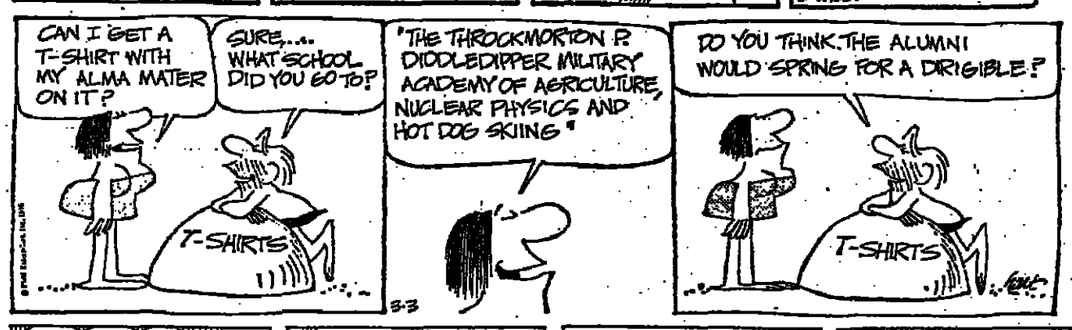
(w) Alexander Fund	$7.41
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$8.33
Austral Select Fd	$0.26 b
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF797.50
— (d) Combar	SF755
— (d) Grobar	SF579
— (d) Stockbar	SF855
(w) Bruninvest	$13.83
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$12.62
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd	$5.21
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd	$7.56
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.50
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.65
(d) Capital Reninvest	LF1,115
(d) Caribco Open-End	$131.40
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.36
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$773.06
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$8.33
(w) Convert. Fd. Int B Certs.	$12.64
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.90
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF583
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF99
— (d) Energievalor	SFr1.35
— (d) Ussec	SF667
— (d) Europavalor	SF130.50
(i) Crosby Fund S A	$4.45
(w) D.G.O.	$40.59
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.18
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.58
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv Fd	$12.54
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,084
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM22.90
— (d) Int. Rentenfond	DM76.80
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets	$17.16
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$51.17
— (w) Fidelity Equitaus	$6.35
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$13.23
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$26.54
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$11.65
(d) Fiducem	BF920
(w) Firsa Intern'l Fd	$124.05*
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$13.85
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$29.01
(d) First Security Cap Fd	$36.47
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$55.83
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$24.19
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF1,834
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF79.64
(d) Fonditalia	$10.57
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.99
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.)	$0.86
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$8.11
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$12.41
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$26.84
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.50
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l	$8.26
(w) Hansmann Holdgs. NV	$6.460
(d) H.O.I.T. Hobel	$71.15
(d) Icofund	$9.89
(d) Interfix	SF312.15
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.57
(w) Internavest Fund	$106.45
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$22.61*
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.97
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$40.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.80
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$7.74
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$13.40
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$51.65
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$14.20
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$54.51
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$42.82
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$17.54*
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,524
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.20
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$18.67
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold	$27.15
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&Bt Multi-way Fd	SF436
—+(w) L&Bt Income Fund	SF358.50
(w) Luxfund	$19.37
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.48
(d) Meyrwirth Int'l Fund	$3.75
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.35
(w) N.A.M.F	$67.95
(w) Nippon Fund	$37.94
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund	$6.46
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$6.43
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.85
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund	$22.26
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,056
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF4,047
(d) Rentinvest	LF886
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.71
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.48
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF57.20
Share Realty N.V	$15.03
Share International N.V	$4.48
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.83
S.M.G. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF24.28
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.76
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V.	$7.32
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM93.10
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. & Est	SF1,557
— (r) Securswiss	SF921
(d) Soros Fund	$207.29
(w) Star Fund	$4.67
(w) Talent Global Fund	$9.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$24.83
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$24.16
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.14
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca. U.S. Sh	SF36
— (d) Bond Invest	SF70.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF81
— (d) Sunit Europe Sh	SF132
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF90.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF69
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF77
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF940
— (d) Safit Japto Afr. Sh	SF191.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Sr Est	SF176
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantifonds	DM16.20
— (d) Eurorafonds	DM23.10
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.00
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.05
— (d) Unispecial I	DM63.90
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$2.23
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd	$12.64
(w) Western Growth Fd	$8.27
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,400.50
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,570.02
(d) World Equity Grth Fd	$412.63
(w) Worldwide Securities	$45.79
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,921.86

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N A — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



HONEY GETS A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BAIDE

SUPEA

VINTEN

LYMBAC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PARTY GOOSE DABBLE ABOUND

Answer: *What the vampire's son was on the ball team*— BATBOY

BOOKS

THE SURVIVOR

By Terrence Des Pres. Oxford University Press. 218 pp. $

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

It appears to me that sociology is passing from a negative phase to a positive one. A few years ago, the social sciences showed off by exposing our imperfections, by classifying and explaining them. There was an implicit sneer in such books, as if the authors were determined to puncture man's conceit, to pluck the feathers from the peacock. Now, it is just the other way around. Instead of concentrating on our vulnerabilities, sociologists are beginning to congratulate us on our strength, our perseverance, our almost paradoxical faith in life.

We have read so many terrifying books about ourselves that we've grown frightened. We stared into the abyss, as Nietzsche said, and the abyss stared back. Nihilism, which Kierkegaard called the "uncanniest of all guests," knocked at the door, and now we are piling furniture against the door in the form of life-enhancing constructions.

Man is no longer regarded as a spoiled brat, or an "upstart" on earth as Spengler saw him. We are becoming heroes again—not the old heroes of myth and fable, not supermen, but heroes of the minimal, heroes of survival. This is how Terrence Des Pres sees us in "The Survivor."

Negative sociologists used to attack our luxuries. Nobody mocked them better. The positive sociologists, such as Mr. Des Pres, show us a man smeared with dirt and excrement, crawling with lice, dressed in rags as his model. Even under these conditions, he insists, our humanity triumphs. We still find life worth living, a good in itself, even after it has been stripped of everything we thought good.

I find myself being *persuaded*, in book after book, that life is worth living. Do we really sound so despairing? Is our behavior, our culture, so terminal? Can nothing save us but mouth-to-mouth resuscitation? Mr. Des Pres takes the concentration camps of the Nazis and the labor camps of the Soviet Union as the last span of determined humanity. "The loss of particular hope," he writes, "opens on the power of life in itself."

"The loss of particular hope": how many hopes, he implies, we have lost, as if modern life was a steady diminishment of hope, of particular hopes, so that only the most general clinging to continuity, only a blind allegiance to the brute fact rather than the cultivated hope of life keeps us going.

In choosing these camps as his image for modern life, Mr. Des Pres goes even further than [illegible] anthropologist who studies primitive society so that he can see [illegible] behavior closer to the bone [illegible] one ever came so close to [illegible] bone, literally and figuratively, [illegible] the survivors of these places. [illegible] cause they were so terrible, [illegible] author feels that if he can find [illegible] humanity *there* it might truly [illegible] indestructible.

An image from "The Survivor" comes to mind: Some naked women were waiting to be herded into a gas chamber. The [illegible] commander of the detail, [illegible] learning that one of the women was a dancer, ordered her to dance. She did, and that is Mr. Des Pres's message: that even on the rim of the grave, we must dance. We must make ourselves harder to kill, refuse to let our spirits die before we do.

"The Survivor" describes the "turning to action" that becomes the ritual of a religion that promises immortality for one day only. Function becomes prayer, and the "unity of misery" makes all men brothers. Survival, the author contends, can only be a collective act: If the prisoners had not fed also on each other, on the idea of communality, the watery soup never would have sustained them.

Living with a case of ordure versus anomie; giving one a other small gifts; the illusion power that comes from helping someone no worse off than you are; social bonding as a means storing willpower: These were the tactics of survival, the "technology" of the soul. And beyond everything else, there was the fundamental need to bear witness to testify, which the author likened to the alarm signal used animals to alert the group danger. This alarm signal, the "screen," he believes to be natural to man, a homely hand-me-down from his evolution.

He speculates that "man is the culmination of a tendency toward social organization which appears everywhere in the biosphere." Biologists, he observes, have described "communal activity" even among bacteria and spermatozoa. "The Survivor" takes issue with the view that, lacking restraints or in a condition of extremity, man would revert to "a state of nature," in which every animal for itself is the rule.

Some of these speculations, I feel, fare better as metaphors than as facts. It doesn't really matter: So long as men are moved by metaphors, they do not need instincts. "The Survivor" is full of metaphors: No bird was ever seen to fly over the Nazi camps. In a Soviet camp, mothers were made to give up photographs of their children who were separated from them. These photographs were strewn on the ground and a guard then walked over them. Women in the Nazi camps ceased to menstruate: men against all melodramatic expectation, ceased to desire them. There are many more images in "The Survivor" that I wish I could describe here, but perhaps the few will do. "Now," as one survivor said, "you may decide if you are justified in despairing."

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	R	A	G	I	C			A	G	A	M	A	S	
R	U	B	A	D	U	B		E	M	A	N	A	T	E
A	N	I	M	A	T	E		V	I	R	T	U	A	L
D	O	L	E	S		Y	E	A		B	E	R	L	E
E	V	E	R		G	O	L	D	A		D	I	O	C
S	E	N		T	A	N	K	E	R	S		G	E	T
	R	E	M	O	L	D		T	I	N	G	E	S	
		E	G	A	D		H	A	I	R				
	D	O	R	A	T	I		E	D	D	I	E	D	
D	E	N		S	I	S	T	I	N	E		L	E	E
I	C	E	D		A	P	O	S	E		M	E	M	S
V	I	N	E	S		U	P	S		S	A	V	E	S
I	D	O	L	I	S	T		U	N	C	R	A	T	E
D	E	T	E	N	T	E		E	N	A	C	T	E	D
E	D	E	S	S	A			E	T	H	E	R	S	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The auction on the diagramed deal represents a great rarity: North-South climbed to three no-trump in the face of an opposing conventional opening promising 17 or more high-card points.

West's one club was the Blue Team version, and North naturally bid one diamond. Most South players would now routinely jump to three diamonds, and the auction would end. But the partnership had a clear agreement that in this position two clubs is a cue-bid and forcing, just as it would be if one club was natural. So South was able to probe with two clubs, and bid three no-trump on the next round when North showed some club strength over two hearts.

South appears to have only eight tricks after the opening lead of the heart king, but West was known to have all the missing high-card strength and was headed for trouble. South won the third heart lead and cashed five rounds of diamonds, producing this position:

	NORTH	
	♠ 10 5	
	♡ —	
	◇ 9	
	♣ K J	
WEST		EAST
♠ K Q		♠ 9 8
♡ 10		♡ —
◇ —		◇ —
♣ A Q		♣ 10 9 8
	SOUTH	
	♠ A J	
	♡ 9	
	◇ —	
	♣ 6 2	

West had already parted with one heart winner, South now has two possibilities when he cashes the last diamond. He could throw his heart nine, and be sure of making a ninth trick.

After a spade discard from West, the spade jack would score. After a club discard, a club would be led to set up a trick. And after a heart discard the club king would score eventually.

South chose a slightly more elegant course by discarding his spade jack. After a club discard South would have led that suit, so West threw a spade. Now South led to the spade ace, and again the club king was the ninth trick.

	NORTH		
	♠ 10 5 4		
	♡ 3		
	◇ A K J 9 5 4		
	♣ K J		
WEST (D)		EAST	
♠ K Q 2		♠ 9 8 7 3	
♡ K Q J 10 4		♡ 8 7 6	
◇ 8 6		◇ 2	
♣ A Q 5		♣ 10 9 8 7 4	
	SOUTH		
	♠ A J 6		
	♡ A 9 5 2		
	◇ Q 10 7 3		
	♣ 6 2		

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♣	1 ◇	Pass	2 ♣
2 ♡	3 ♣	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart king.

Defeats J.C. Snead by 3

cklaus Finishes Far in Front of Field

By John S. Radosta

BHILL, Fla., March 2 lack Nicklaus routed the rday to win the Tour- Players Championship. measure of how good J. C. Snead, who had been tied with Nicklaus going into yesterday's final round, shot a 68 —and Nicklaus beat him by three shots.

Nicklaus's 65 gave him a 72-hole total of 269, a record 19 strokes under par for the Inverrary Country Club East Course. Snead's 272 also was a stroke better than the old record.

During the tournament Nicklaus shot two eagles on the same hole, 21 birdies and six bogeys. Snead had only one bogey in 72 holes, but his poor driving cost him dearly on the par-5 holes, which he was unable to reach in two.

Nicklaus has now won 59 events on the Professional Golfers' Association tour since he joined it in 1962, and he has won 74 tournaments worldwide as a professional. Yesterday's $60,000 share of the $300,000 purse raised his career winnings to $2,608,755.

This was familiar territory to Snead. In September 1974, in the first Tournament Players Championship at Atlanta, he finished second behind Nicklaus, that time by two strokes.

Roger Maltbie, a youngster in his second year on the tour, bogeyed the 18th hole yesterday to slip back into a tie for third place, at 276, with Jim Masserio. Maltbie shot 71 while Masserio was beating the course with a 67.

Elder Surge

Slim Mark Hayes, playing in the same threesome with Nicklaus and outdriving him much of the time, finished fifth at 277. And out of the field came Lee Elder, charging with a 67. Elder, the first black player to qualify for the Masters last season, finished sixth at 278.

Ben Crenshaw and Johnny Miller, the top two money-winners on this year's tour and the only men to win two tournaments this year, both finished far back. Crenshaw had a 73 for 282 and Miller a 72 for 287.

South Africa's Gary Player, making only his second U.S. appearance this year, finished strong with a 67 for 281. Arnold Palmer struggled to a 76 and a 289.

A 75 yesterday by bald, pamchy Miller Barber gave him a 288 total, good for $911 that pushed his career earnings to $1,000,065 and made him the 10th man to go past $1 million in career winnings.

The others are Nicklaus, Billy Casper, Palmer, Lee Trevino, Gene Littler, Tom Weiskopf, Miller, Player and Bruce Crampton.

Nicklaus took command yesterday with a birdie on the fifth hole, led by two at the turn and nailed it down with that 30-foot eagle putt on the 15th.

After that it was no longer a question of who, but of how much.

Snead, the recent winner of the San Diego Open and the only man in the field close enough to challenge, played one group back of Jack and, after the Nicklaus eagle, trailed by four shots with three holes to play.

LEADING SCORES

Jack Nicklaus	$60,000	66-70-68-65—269
J. C. Snead	$34,200	67-69-68-68—272
Roger Maltbie	$17,700	70-70-65-71—276
Jim Masserio	$17,700	68-68-73-67—276
Mark Hayes	$12,300	72-67-67-72—277
Lee Elder	$10,800	69-72-70-67—278
Butch Baird	$9,225	71-67-73-70—280
Don Jannary	$9,225	67-69-73-72—280
David Graham	$7,500	70-71-71-69—281
Gary Player	$7,500	73-70-71-67—281
Tom Watson	$7,500	67-70-70-74—281



United Press International.

ADMIRATION—Golfer Jack Nicklaus patting his the back while Angele Argea is applauding his he duo approach the 18th green on way to victory.



Associated Press.

TALL ORDER—Kentucky's Artis Gilmore, 7 feet, holding his coach, Hubie Brown, from rushing onto court to argue with call which went against Colonels and for Nets . . .



. . . while Celtics' Tom Heinsohn also is dissatisfied on call.

26-0 Mark in Basketball

'Perfect' Rutgers Issues Post-Season Warning

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI).—The screaming and stomping outside had not yet subsided and exhausted Rutgers players were still dripping with sweat and champagne after capping an unbeaten season. But they still had enough energy left to issue a warning.

"People had just better be ready for us," said guard Mike Dabney after helping Rutgers defeat St. Bonaventure, 85-80, last night to complete a 26-0 season. "We've been criticized for having an easy schedule and not being pushed. But the people who do most of the talking about our schedule only watch television once a week. The coaches, the writers, the people who vote in the polls know. And so do our opponents.

"Look in the stands. There are scouts from Marquette, Notre Dame, North Carolina. They figured it's about time people checked Rutgers out. I guess after you go 26-0, you're no longer a fluke.

"But this is only one plateau and now it's time to move on to another. I'm kinda hoping it boils down to Rutgers and North Carolina in the finals of the East. Then we'll see how tough the ACC (Atlantic Coast Conference) is."

Rutgers needed a 17-5 burst in the last six minutes to overcome a 75-68 Bonnies' lead. Phil Sellers led Rutgers with 25 points, six in the crucial streak, and Dabney scored 19. Ed Jordan 16 and Hollis Copeland 11. Glen Hagan led St. Bonaventure with 22.

It was a busy night for many of the nation's top 20 teams. Top-ranked Indiana moved to within a game of a perfect season by beating Northwestern 76-63; No. 5 Nevada-Las Vegas routed St. Mary's (Calif.), 124-88; No. 7 Alabama downed Georgia, 87-76; No. 10 Notre Dame topped Western Michigan, 95-88, in overtime; No. 13 Tennessee edged Mississippi State, 78-76; No. 16 St. John's shaded Niagara, 65-64, and No. 17 Louisville blasted Bradley, 107-89.

New Dimension

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—The college basketball draft scene is quieter than usual. The uncertain future of the American Basketball Association and the National Basketball Association's preoccupation with the proposed settlement of the Oscar Robertson anti-trust suit have forced the player draft to the background.

At such a time in previous years there was talk about the interleague bidding war that raised Bill Walton's salary daily and speculation whether the Atlanta Hawks could afford to sign both David Thompson and Marvin Webster. The price tags of players like Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Pete Maravich, Bob McAdoo, Ernie DiGregorio and Doug Collins fluctuated like the stock market.

A player representative said yesterday:

"Competition for the players is dead. And even after the NBA holds a draft, there will be no one to bid against."

Dave Debusschere, commissioner of the ABA, commented: "Our teams are not scouting the colleges as much and there doesn't seem to be much dialogue among our owners.

"The folding of the San Diego, Baltimore and Utah franchises have left our rosters overstocked with fine, young talented players. There have been discussions about not even holding a college draft, just letting our teams sign the players they might need.

"Both leagues are paying for past mistakes, for overpaying untried talent. Those bills have added up through the years and are coming due now and they are hurting. Settlement of the Robertson suit will benefit the proven players, and that's the way it should be. They have the proven track record and are worth investing in."

The suit contended that the common draft, the option clause and the NBA equivalent of football's Rozelle Rule, which compensates the team a player has left to sign with another, violated the anti-trust laws.

Pro scouts are much in agreement that the top college seniors for the draft are Leon Douglas, the 6-foot-8-inch Alabama center, 7-foot Robert Parish of Centenary, Scott May, 6-7, of Indiana, Mitch Kupchak, 6-10, of North Carolina, and John Lucas of Maryland.

The scouts also agree that this year there are no exciting players like Walton and Thompson to draw paying customers to the arenas.

The NBA is expected to hold its draft in late May or June, by which time the legal work on settling the Robertson suit should be completed. Among the terms of the proposed settlement is that a team drafting a player will have one year to sign him. If it doesn't sign him, he goes back into the draft.

Three Repeaters

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI).—Indiana's Scott May, Notre Dame's Adrian Dantley and John Lucas of Maryland were selected today to the United Press International all-America college basketball team for the second straight year.

Joining them on the first team are Indiana's 6-foot-10 Kent Benson and UCLA's 6-11 Rich Washington, both juniors.

The second team consists of Rutgers's Phil Sellers, North Carolina's Phil Ford and Mitch Kupchak, Tennessee's Bernard King and Marquette's Earl Tatum.

Chosen to the third team were Tennessee's Ernie Grunfeld, Michigan State's Terry Furlow, North Carolina State's Kenny Carr, Alabama's Leon Douglas and Oregon's Ron Lee.

Davis Cup Result Won't Be Known For Long Time

SYDNEY, March 2 (Reuters).—The Davis Cup Eastern Zone tennis final between Australia and New Zealand may be completed in England in June the week before the Wimbledon championships.

Captains Neale Fraser of Australia and Jeff Robson of New Zealand made the announcement here tonight after the tie had been suspended in Brisbane because of rain. Australia leads, 2-1, with the reverse singles to come in the best-of-five series.

Permission to suspend the tie was received from the London-based Davis Cup Nations Management Committee. Australian team member John Newcombe, due to play in the reverse singles, has a commitment in the United States later this week.

College Poll

(The United Press International Board of Coaches top 20 college basketball teams with first-place votes and records of games played through Sat., Feb. 28, in parentheses.)

	Pts
1. Indiana (38) (25-0)	407
2. Marquette (2) (23-1)	351
3. North Carolina (1) (24-2)	303
4. Rutgers (25-0)	247
5. Nevada-Las Vegas (26-1)	204
6. UCLA (22-4)	173
7. Alabama (20-3)	148
8. Maryland (21-5)	99
9. Michigan (20-5)	74
10. Notre Dame (21-5)	69
11. Washington (23-4)	37
12. Florida St. (20-5)	31
13. Tennessee (19-5)	17
14. Missouri (22-4)	16
15. Arizona (21-6)	12
16. St. John's (NY) (21-4)	9
17. Louisville (19-6)	8
18. Cincinnati (21-4)	7
19. Western Michigan (22-1)	6
20. North Carolina St. (19-7)	5

Only White Sox Start Practice

eball Camps Have a Limited Spring Opening

Joseph Durso

TA, Fla., March 3 he old American instiring training, besieged rfare, made its cusppearance yesterday in e 24 camps scattered sun belt—the Chicago camp operated by Bill happy rebel of base-

id he had not opened g base "just to be the in town." He did it, ecause the public was ary of "seeing pictures ms and of negotiators each other, and this hey can dream."

inning of March is the time of great in baseball, with 900 yers trying to win 600 camps from Miami to gs. But this year, the s decided not to open had settled their legal the players over the ause" in contracts—who n and for how long.

eck, the 63-year-old of the White Sox, s by putting 23 minorn the field yesterday three experienced jobring to play their way the major leagues.

ting players marched in is camp-in-exile, as the layers did in front of ps in July 1974 when al Football League was labor trouble. Nor did s of the 23 other teams hough their training d closed. Instead, Veeck presided over a peaceful, lazy scene in the sunshine.

While the Chicago rookies held their three hours of batting practice here, the rest of the baseball world waited while the negotiators were meeting again in Miami.

Elsewhere, clusters of players continued their informal workouts on playgrounds or college ball fields. Others played golf or tried to decide whether to sign contracts even before the settlement was reached.

Some of the White Sox regulars started to exercise at Manatee Junior College a few miles from Veeck's camp, but they were chased from the field by the women's softball team.

At Sarasota, Veeck limped around the four diamonds on the wooden leg that he brought home from the Pacific in World War II, in the days before he became a baseball maverick as the owner of the Cleveland Indians, St. Louis Browns and White Sox. Then he left baseball but surfaced two months ago as the new owner of the Chicago club, though his return to the game was resisted for a time by the rest of the American League.

"At least we're getting pictures of ballplayers today and not negotiators," he said.

"No, this isn't the way I planned it, coming back into the big leagues. But we have a responsibility to the people here. We've agreed to play games starting March 10 and we're going to play them. We may not play the Pittsburgh Pirates, but we'll find somebody.

"My ballclub needs work, and we need to evaluate them. The only set position is catcher. Ten of these fellows were invited to our big camp, anyway, and the rest would have started the minor-league camp in a couple of weeks. Besides, when the regular players see these guys working out and trying to win their jobs, it's bound to add pressure for a settlement."

Cleon Jones, who was released by the New York Mets last summer after 10 years as an outfield star, was one of the three men on hand with credentials. The others were Bob Oliver and Tony La Russa.

Jones agreed with his boss that this was too good an opportunity to miss.

"I haven't played since last July," Cleon said, "so today is a big day for me. I'm happy I had some place to go. If I had to wait a couple of weeks for things to be settled, I'd be in big trouble."

Suspension Lifted

NEW YORK, March 2 (UPI).—Baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn yesterday reinstated George Steinbrenner, primary owner and chief executive of the New York Yankees, following a 16-month suspension.

Steinbrenner was suspended by Kuhn in November, 1974, after he was indicted on charges of contributing illegally to the 1972 re-election campaign of President Nixon. Steinbrenner pleaded guilty to the charge. He was fined $15,000 and his firm, the American Ship Building Company, was fined $20,000.

The suspension was originally supposed to last two years but in announcing Steinbrenner's reinstatement, Kuhn cited three reasons for allowing the Yankee executive to resume his duties.

"No. 1, my November, 1974, decision placing Mr. Steinbrenner on the ineligible list for two years was designed to assure public confidence in the integrity of professional baseball. I think that purpose has been achived," Khun said in a statement.

"No. 2, nearly two years have elapsed since April, 1974, when Mr. Steinbrenner voluntarily removed himself from the daily affairs of the Yankees.

"No. 3, the management and financial problems of the Yenkees asserted in support of Mr. Steinbrenner's reinstatement would be significantly alleviated by his reinstatement with attendant benefits to the team and the Yankee fans."

Tigers' Staub Given Security

NEW YORK, March 2 (NYT).—Rusty Staub became the first Detroit Tiger to gain a multi-year contract when he signed for three years at a reported $140,000 a season.

Staub, 31, was traded by the New York Mets to the Tigers after last season for Mickey Lolich after spending four years with the New York club. The Tigers said Staub had become their present highest-paid player, exceeding the reported $105,000 gained by Willie Horton, a designated hitter, earlier this month.

Curry Trails Russian Skater As Compulsory Figures Open

GOTEBORG, March 2 (Reuters).—Olympic silver medallist Vladimir Kovalev of the Soviet Union led after the men's compulsory figures at the world figure skating championships here today, with the favorite, Innsbruck gold medallist John Curry of Britain, in second place.

The Soviet skater, 22, last year's European champion, had 45.56 points and 18.5 ordinals, while Curry had 43.92 and 22.5 placements.

Jan Hoffman of East Germany, the world champion in 1974, was third with 43.28 points and 28.5 ordinals.

Kovalev scored the highest points in all three figures with fine tracings.

Curry was tied with David Santee of the United States after straying from the line in the second figure but shared top place with Kovalev in the third, the forward paragraph loop.

Today's results may mean a close tussle between Kovalev and Curry for the world title. The young Muscovite took third place behind Curry in the Olympic compulsory figures, was runner-up to him in the compulsory short program, and lost a little ground in the free skating. Russian Sergei Volkov, who led Curry by two ordinals after the first day of the Olympic skating, is not here because of illness.

Santee, runner-up for his national title, performed well in the forward paragraph loop to come in fourth for the day with 43.82 points and 29.5 placements, ahead of Canada's Toller Cranston, whose main strength will be shown in his free skating on Thursday.

"John had a natural letdown after the Olympics," said Curry's coach Carlo Fassi. "He went to England and lost a week of training but we are glad he's in second place."

Cup Soccer Returns With Borussia vs. Real Madrid the Attraction

Brian Glanville

N, March 2 (IHT).—ng hiatus and hiberree major European petitions resume toith the first leg of their als. There is no doubt the most compelling least in prospect: Bomchengladbach against id. Dynamo Kiev may e favorites for the Eup, and should certainly ome tomorrow over a edictable Saint Etienne, but Borussia and Real make up far the most attractive pairing.

It's awfully hard to forecast the victors, but certainly Borussia knows that it will need at least a two-goal margin to take with it to Madrid in a fortnight's time. Derby County, after all, found that even three wasn't enough.

The prospect of Real's Gunter Netzer shining refulgently against his former club seems diminished. His form lately has been so disappointing that it is expected Real will let him go at the end of the season, though his fellow German, Paul Breitner, is playing well enough with him, in midfield.

Meanwhile, Real will meet a team which has set a hot pace at the top of the West German League, even though Hamburg, massed in defense, held Borussia to a draw at home, while it was knocked out of the West German Cup. Borussia is a "total" soccer team whose players, now coached by Udo Lattek, switch endlessly. You never know who will come through next in attack; it might well be the young sweeper, Stielike, though the most dangerous goal scorer remains Jupp Heynckes, abetted by the Danes, little Simonsen and the well-built Jensen. I think Borussia will win the first leg. Then prepare yourself for another battle royal in Madrid.

Some of the virtue seemed to go out of Saint Etienne in the French Championship's winter break when it went on tour, and its manager, Roby Herbin, may find it hard to get his players to concert pitch for the hard matches with Kiev. Oleg Blokin, player of the year, has been so enlogized and publicized in France that the Saint Etienne players may be forgiven if they develop something of a complex about him. They had better not forget that the equally left-footed Onishenko is almost as frequent a goal scorer at this level. In terms of pace and preparation, Dynamo Kiev certainly has an edge on Saint Etienne, who will need all the aplomb of Osvaldo Piazza at center-half. But they, too, have had a long—even longer, in fact—break from championship football; they've been training and playing in Dalmatia and have lost clever Muntjan with a cartilage operation.

Benfica against Bayern Munich, in Lisbon, is another fascinating match. Once again, Bayern needs desperately to win, given the pressure on their finances, and the signs are that the return of Uli Hoeness and Gerd Mueller has brought a much needed improvement, even though they have no chance at all of the championship.

The level of the Portuguese League is considerably lower than that of the Bundesliga, and though Benfica's recent results have been good, with Nelinho coming in to give bite to its attack, it is perhaps significant that Boavista has been giving it such a run at the top of the league. Jordao is the forward on whom Benfica will largely rely for goals, abetted by Moinhos, Vitor Baptista, Nene. But I have a feeling Bayern will come through.

While Borussia is riding so high, its former manager and chief architect, Hennes Weisweiler, is not finding life so easy at Barcelona, which has been shipping water again in the Spanish League after looking as if it was launching a true challenge. His much publicized lack of enthusiasm for South American players has been compounded by his even more publicized quarrel with Johan Cruyff. If Barcelona ultimately fails to knock out Levsky Spartak in the UEFA Cup, as Ajax did in the previous round, Weisweiler, for all his million-mark contract, could be hanging by a thread.

BA Scoring

	G	Pts	Avg.
	69	1885	30.08
L	51	1386	27.18
Denver	60	1590	26.50
ana	64	1612	25.20
	60	1442	24.03
Louis	50	1198	23.96
Louis	59	1373	23.27
ve	51	1368	22.82
	58	1313	22.64
k	51	1024	20.08

NBA Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
Buffalo	57	697	403	1797	31.5
Gt. L.A.	62	682	368	1719	27.7
New Orl.	42	394	261	1049	25.0
KC	57	518	354	1400	24.6
Seattle	57	550	203	1321	23.2
Phila.	60	449	384	1282	23.0
Buff.	61	280	375	1335	21.9
uta	58	428	381	1239	21.4
den St.	60	525	215	1265	21.1
louston	61	496	287	1279	21.0

WHA Scoring

	GP	G	A	Pts
uebec	61	56	56	112
Finns	65	35	68	103
ne	66	39	60	99
Winns	67	46	49	95
uebec	58	30	61	91
Quebec	60	46	41	87
hoenix	61	29	56	85
Quebec	54	28	52	80
ED	62	31	59	90
alg.	60	37	39	76

NHL Scoring

	GP	G	A	Pts
Mont.	65	41	56	97
hila.	80	29	65	94
hila.	64	28	54	82
Mont.	65	31	50	81
Pitts.	60	37	47	84
Pitts.	44	43	39	82
Buff.	64	34	47	81
oronto	62	32	46	78
Isl.	61	25	52	76
Isl.	62	25	51	76

Maple Leafs Triumph

TORONTO, March 2 (AP).—Darryl Sittler and Inge Hammarstrom staked Toronto to a 2-0 lead in the first 70 seconds and the Maple Leafs went on to defeat the Minnesota North Stars, 4-2, in a National Hockey League game last night.

West Germans Win

BIGGAR, Saskatchewan, March 2 (UPI).—Rainer Philipp scored five goals last night to lead West Germany's Olympic bronze medal hockey team to a 9-3 rout of the Biggar Nationals of the Western Canada Intermediate League.

ABA Result

Monday's Game

Denver 115, Virginia 109 (Issel 23, Simpson 20, Thompson 20; Green 26, Burden 26).

College Basketball Scores

East

Amherst 72, Middlebury 50.
CCNY 81, York (NY) 57.
Colby 84, Bowdoin 82.
Dowling 71, Dominican (NY) 53.
Jersey City St. 79, Trenton St. 61.
Lemoyne 80, Alfred 67.
Providence 69, Villanova 61.
Rutgers 85, St. Bonaventure 80.
Seton Hall 75, Manhattan 63.
St. Johns 65, Niagara 64.
West Virginia 81 New Hamp. 67.

South

Alabama 87 Georgia 76.
Jacksonville 77, Ga. Southern 65.
Kentucky 85, LSU 70.
Louisville 107, Bradley 89.
McNeese 88, South Alabama 78.
Mississippi 81, Vahderbilt 72.
Middle Tenn. 84, Tenn. Tech 72.
Tennessee 78, Miss. St. 76.

Midwest

Ashland 72, Youngstown St. 67.
Central St. 83, Rio Grande 71.
Illinois St. 88, Akron 69.
Indiana 76, Northwestern 63.
Lake Superior 75, Saginaw 74.
Minnesota 81, Michigan 72.
Michigan St. 93, Iowa 88.
No. Iowa 95, W. Illinois 94.
Notre Dame 95, W. Michigan 88 (ot).
Wisconsin 91, Ohio St. 79.

Southwest

N.M. St. 126, Hardin-Simmons 102.
New Orleans 74, Oklahoma City 67.
No. Texas St. 88, West Texas 69.

TOURNAMENTS

OHIO VALLEY CONF. PLAYOFF
(First Round)

Austin Peay 82, Murray St. 71.
Middle Tenn 84, Tenn Tech 72.
Morehead St. 75, E. Kentucky 64.
W. Kentucky 91, E. Tenn. 74.

NAIA DISTRICT PLAY

Bethany Naz. 76, Okla. Baptist 66.
Briar Cliff 90, St. Ambrose 67.
Fort Hays 97, Kans. Wesleyan 85 (o't).
Hastings 72, Doane 65.
Ill. Wesleyan 103, NE Illinois 77.
Kentucky St. 97, Berea 76.
Mars Hill 74, Charleston 63.
Marymount 98, Emporia St. 67.
N.Western (Iowa) 64, Buena Vista 64.
Quincy 86, St. Xavier 70.

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Observer

Totaled Woman

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—*Although Cinderella and the prince lived happily ever after, their marriage was not without incident, as we learn from the following fragment of the prince's autobiography.*

It had been another hard day at the castle. I had had a nasty session with the bankers about their failure to sell the new municipal bond issue and, to top it off, the court jester had been caught padding his expense account and had to be dressed down in front of the grand chamberlain.



Baker

I arrived home with a pounding headache and my mouth set for a few beers, a steak and a doze by the television set. Cinderella met me at the door. She was wearing black mesh stockings, a transparent negligee and black patent-leather shoes with three-inch spikes.

"The glass slippers aren't good enough for you any more?" I asked.

In reply, she executed an undulating movement, which I pretended not to notice. I asked if there was some cold beer and aspirin. Instead of replying, she merely undulated with increased vigor. I recognized the symptoms. Cinderella had been studying "The Total Woman" and, worse possibly, "The Sensuous Woman."

Well, one hardly feels up to coping with a total woman after a brutal day at the castle. On days like that one wants only to live happily ever after. Cinderella's strong point, however, was the tininess of her feet, not her social perception. "When I finish bellydancing for you," she said, "I am going to put you in a hot tub and rub whipped cream all over you."

The prospect of being coated in soap suds and whipped cream, I'm afraid, brought out a certain baseness in my character. Or perhaps it was the humiliation of imagining what that swindling court jester would say if he learned of it.

In any event, I quickly invented an excuse to go out. "Dear little Cinders," I said, "have you forgotten? We must pay a surprise visit this evening on your three ugly sisters and discuss my scheme for getting them some smaller feet wholesale."

While Cinderella was upstairs changing, I called my fairy godfather for help, but his wife said he could not come to the phone because he was immersed in a tub of whipped cream. Left to my own devices, I used my royal reasoning power. Why not, I asked myself, give Cinderella a taste of what I meant to have totality around the house by playing the total man?

In a thrice, I raced upstairs, scooped up Cinderella and, opening a window, held her suspended upside down by the heels some 30 feet from the sidewalk. "So strong," she murmured when I had withdrawn her, "So manly."

"You said it, doll," I replied. "And if you don't want an ear cauliflowered, get on over to those three ugly sisters of yours and don't come back here until you've done something about those hams they use for feet. I'm going to stay home and snore at the TV."

She left in total obedience.

Next evening, the same thing. Home I came with the usual headache. There was Cinderella undulating. Spiked heels, stockings, negligee. I closed a hand around her windpipe and lifted her. "Cinderella," I said. "I'm going to tell you a secret."

She gasped eagerly. "What really drives me wild," I told her, "is a woman who's been tarred and feathered."

Say this for Cinderella: She was determined to have a marriage that was more than just living happily ever after. Joyfully she ran out to the garage and began heating tar. It must have taken her hours. I had time to take some aspirins, cook and eat a steak in peace and drop off to sleep by the television set after five or six beers.

Her cries for help woke me during a stomach-alkalizer commercial. Through the window I saw her being carried off by an owl who was under the impression she was a chicken. (Cinderella was never a tiny creature.) Leaning out of the window, I told her not to worry because at midnight the owl would turn into a pumpkin.

It was many years before I saw her again. She told me the owl had been attacked over the Alps by an eagle who had always wanted a total chicken and she had been carried to the eagle's aerie and forced to perform the gizzard dance of the Delmarva broilers every evening for years until the eagle's jealous aerie godmother turned her into a woman.

After that, our evenings at home were relatively pleasant ever after for quite a long time, and Cinderella and I aged mildly without whipped cream.

Bosporus Bridge Bill Paid in Full by Tolls

ISTANBUL, March 2 (AP).—The Bosporus Bridge, a 1,650-meter span linking Asia and Europe over the Bosporus Strait, has paid for its total cost with the tolls so far collected, officials announced.

The structure, the fourth biggest suspension bridge in the world, cost $35 million to build. It was inaugurated Oct. 29, 1973, on the 50th anniversary of the Turkish republic. Since its opening, nearly 34 million vehicles have traveled over the six-lane span. It was originally estimated that the bridge would pay for itself in 8-10 years.

Burroughs: The Invisible Ventriloquist

By Paul Richard

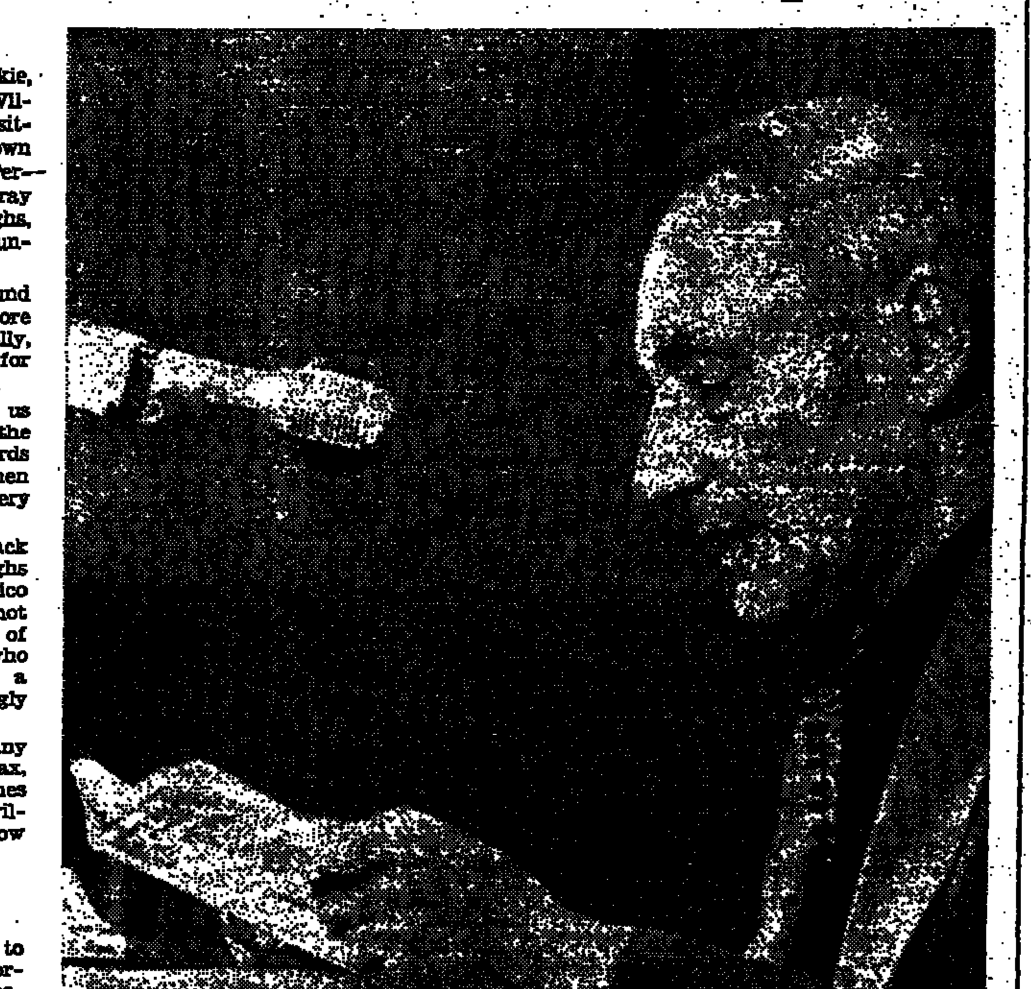
WASHINGTON (WP).—Former junkie, famous writer, teacher, traveler, William Burroughs, 62 years old now, is sitting very quietly in a sun-bright Georgetown drawing room. Maybe it's the glare. Perhaps it is his grayness—gray clothes, gray hair, gray skin—at any rate, Burroughs, "el hombre invisible," is an oddly unobtrusive man.

"An exercise," he says. "I walk around the block. I try to see everybody before they see me. See them first, and, generally, they don't see you at all. A formula for invisibility. An old Mafia technique."

Burroughs is the man who gave us "Naked Lunch." ("The title," wrote the author, "means exactly what the words say: naked lunch—a frozen moment when everyone sees what is on the end of every fork.")

It was Burroughs who taught Jack Kerouac and Allen Ginsberg; Burroughs who accidently killed his wife in Mexico (they were playing William Tell; he shot her in the head), who set an army of young beatniks dreaming of Tangier, who caught the madness of an age, and a generation's voice, in his frighteningly funny, splintered, manic prose.

He has been for years a man of many names—the Shroudy Stranger, Doctor Sax, Bill Hubbard, Old Bull Lee—many names and many voices. "Writing is a ventriloquist's act," said the writer, who now lives in New York City.



Washington Post.

William Burroughs gives reading in Washington gallery.

Ginsberg There

He had come to Washington recently to give readings from his works at the Corcoran Gallery. His old friend, Allen Ginsberg, appeared there with him. That evening, at the gallery, Burroughs's voice changed. He became, in sequence, his famous Dr. Benway, a commissioner of sewers, a lithping homosexual, England's royal family and a man from the CIA. Painters and art patrons, psychiatrists and writers, and at least one congressman, Tim Wirth of Colorado, came to hear him read. The audience at the Corcoran overflowed the hall.

When Ginsberg finished chanting, they yelled their approval. They loved Ginsberg. Burroughs made them laugh, made them giggle oddly. Burroughs seemed in some way to leave the crowd afraid.

His life has been a cycle of experiments, adventures, self-destructive trips. Half a little finger is missing; he blew it off, playing with explosives, when he was 14. His family had money. He is an adding-machine Burroughs. He went to Harvard and did graduate work in medicine and anthropology. He worked at many jobs—exterminator, bartender, messenger, detective—before he turned to heroin, before he tried to write.

He was, for 15 years, an addict. "When I say addict, I mean an addict to junk," he wrote. "I have used junk in many forms: morphine, heroin, delaudid, eukodal, pantopon, diocodid, diosane, opium, dermerol, dolophine, palfium. I have smoked junk, eaten it, sniffed it, injected it in vein-skin-muscle . . . The result is the same: addiction."

Few writers had more impact on the chemical and sexual revolution of the 1960s. Burroughs's works smashed barriers of style and good taste. Considering the life he has led, and the tales he has told, it is strange to see him there, in a Georgetown drawing room, composed, quiet, sane.

"I shall attempt an apple," he announces, selecting a green fruit from a silver tray. Ginsberg sits beside him offering good quotes, answering all questions. Would the poetry reading have a central purpose?

"Sure," said Ginsberg. "Destroy the CIA."

Burroughs has been watching. Now he starts to speak. "I am not concerned," he says, "with direct political intervention. I have no panacea. No overriding statement. It is much too late for that. On the other hand, I am a bit encouraged. At least young people now realize that there is something wrong." He said the last words carefully. "Go ahead," said Ginsberg. "Ask him what is wrong."

"Everything," said Burroughs.

"The whole spread of experimentation was, on the whole, a healthy thing. I have no use for acid. Heroin does not control your thoughts. It just controls your need. Still, one needs certain exercises, practices, for being in present time.

"For instance," he continued. "Never be doing one thing and thinking of something else. The pilot who is thinking of making the stewardess strews his plane all over the runway. Watch for things. Then try to reconstruct your thoughts at the instant that you saw them. Imagine you are somewhere, in Boulder, say, or London, and take a walk around the block. See what you will see. The whole matter of astral travel happens all the time.

"Then extend that discipline. Walk around the block. But do it in the past. Do it in the future. Treat it as a dream. Begin to take your walk and see the things you see."

"What do you see?" asked Ginsberg.

"I walked through Boulder, Colorado, a century from now," said Burroughs. "Mostly, I saw dogs. Roving packs of dogs."

Burroughs met Jack Kerouac in New York in 1944. They shared an apartment in Mexico when Burroughs finished his first book, "Junkie," in 1953. Kerouac wrote in "On the Road" that Burroughs "spent all his time talking and teaching others . . . We'd all learned from him. He was a gray, nondescript-looking fellow you wouldn't notice on the street, unless you looked closer and saw his mad, bony skull . . ."

"Naked Lunch" appeared in 1959. Kerouac typed the manuscript in Tangier. "A book of great beauty, great difficulty, and maniacally exquisite insight," said Norman Mailer, who argued in the courts that it was not obscene. "The Soft Machine," "Nova Express," "The Ticket That Exploded" and other writings followed.

"His new stuff is even sharper. And funnier," said Ginsberg.

"Ahpook Is Here," an illustrated Burroughs story, will appear in June in Swank magazine. "Ahpook," said Burroughs, "is the Mayan god of death."

PEOPLE: *Bergman Cancels Two Productions*

Film director Ingmar Bergman, recently charged with tax fraud, has canceled the production of two films planned for the summer, a Film Institute spokesman said Tuesday in Stockholm. Bergman, 57, was hospitalized for a nervous condition last month after he was arrested during a rehearsal and later charged with defrauding the Swedish government of $114,000 in 1971.

"Bergman has canceled his studio bookings for the summer, which means that two films, 'The Snake's Egg' and 'The Petrified Prince' will not be produced," the spokesman said. "The Prince" was to be filmed in July in cooperation with Italian film director Federico Fellini."

Bergman's wife Ingrid said that the future of Bergman's film company depends on his health. "The company is in many ways a one-man show. My husband is very ill, and things like these need time to settle down," she said.

* * *

A 70-year-old chauffeur was accused in Reading, England, Monday of swapping two valuable Canaletto paintings belonging to his nearsighted employer for cheap prints and making £80,000 in the switch. The Reading court heard that the chauffeur, Mitchell Henry, sold the paintings at Sotheby's auction rooms. The two prints hung undetected for two years on the bedroom walls of the late Lady Portarlington, who was elderly. An expert discovered the switch after her death last year. Henry, who worked for Lady Portarlington for four years and resigned in 1973, denies stealing the paintings and obtaining the money from Sotheby's by deception. He is alleged to have told police, "I was very good to her and she gave the paintings to me as she wanted to make it up to me." A Sotheby's director testified that Henry had claimed that the paintings were being sold on his family's behalf and had come from an Irish castle. The case continues.

* * *

Gary Cotton Adamson, the convict married to actress Sue Lyon in a prison ceremony two years ago, has escaped from a Colorado hospital where he was undergoing treatment. Officials in Pueblo, Colo., said that Adamson, who was being treated for a suspected drug problem, disappeared from the hospital during the weekend. Adamson, 35, was serving two 20-to-40-year sentences for second-degree murder and assault and a federal bank robbery sentence of 20 to 40 years when he married Miss Lyon, 29. He began serving his sentences, which run concurrently, in 1964. Miss Lyon, who became famous at 14 when she starred in the film "Lolita," had worked for a time at Estes Park, Colo., and in Denver as a waitress, according to the Associated Press. She hasn't been heard from since she was fired from a job as a cocktail waitress in Denver mor[e than a] year ago.



A FIRST — The fir[st] woman to join the N[...] Islam, Dorothy Do[...] now named Doroth[...] talks with a friend [...] Savior's Day celebr[...] Chicago. Dorothy 1[...] has a PhD in sociol[...] anthropology, had planned to become [...]

* * *

Russian ballet star V[...]nov will be on the sid[...] a minimum of three weeks because of a prob[...] calf muscle, the San [...] Ballet said Monday. [...] injured Thursday nig[ht] dancing in his new ball[et] of the Mountains."

* * *

William Mackie, a [...] lived in the United Sta[tes] childhood but who was [...] when he was in his 50[s] of affiliation with a [...] organization, flew to th[e] States Tuesday with a [...] visa in his passport. M[...] was handed his visa M[...] U.S. Ambassador Mark [...] a ceremony at the em[bassy in] Helsinki. Mackie had fo[...] U.S. Immigration Depar[tment] the way to the Supre[me Court] claiming he had never [been a] Communist, but in 1960 [...] ruled against him, 5 to [...] though representatives a[...] tors from Oregon, where [...] lived, tried often to get [...] sion reversed, it wasn't [...] year that things turne[d in his] favor. Ambassador Aus[...] "One day I sat down [...] tape recorder and with [...] legal consul present, I qu[...] Mackie about everything [...] about Communism. [...] he didn't know a thing [...] sent a copy of the reco[...] Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-[...] the chairmen of the H[...] Senate Judicial Committ[ee] mission for the visa arr[...] weeks ago. The first thin[g] is going to do when he [...] to Portland? "Apply [...] American citizenship."

SAMUEL JU[...]

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